# FRONTISPIECE.



Published as the Act directs, by C & G. Kearsley Det," 1, 1792.

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# APPEAL

T O

## THE REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE PART OF

## THE PEOPLE,

RESPECTING

The present destructive state of THE GAME, and the Operative Spirit of LAWS, erroneously said to be framed for its Increase and Preservation; but experimentally tending to a speedy annihilation in every part of the Kingdom.

## WITH A PREFATORY ADDRESS

The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT,

# THE AUTHOR

OF

The GENTLEMAN'S STABLE DIRECTORY,

2 VOLS.

(The Eleventh Edition of which is now published)

The Villainy you teach me, I will execute; and it shall go hard, but I'll BETTER the example."

SHAKESPEARE.

#### LONDON:

Printed for G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, Pater-Noster-Row, and fold by Kearsleys, No. 46, Fleet-Street.

M.DCC.XCII.

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THE REPRESENTANT

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# Rt. Hon. WILLIAM PITT.

contemptuous indiffe

# SIR,

THE unfullied confidence of your Sovereign; the gratulating plaudits of his People; the dignity of your exalted station, and the happy effects of your administration, combine to render the liberty of thus publicly addressing you, more than matter of common surprise

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to

to the less contemplative; who fearfully surveying the summit of Political eminence, as an inaccessible steep, view it with a consciousness of pusillanimity, and silently retreat under the imaginary influence of contemptuous indifference.

Such space of infinity being admitted (by the mass of mankind) between a Prime Minister and any individual, not having the honor of being personally known, or powerfully recommended; and experimentally convinced, that no channel of communication is open to useful intelligence, but through such

fuch gradational steps of official abstrufity, as render written remonstrance liable to interested strangulation, in its progress to the place of destination: taking also into additional confideration, the great probability of fuch expostulations being doomed, if received, (and even honored with a reading) to inevitable oblivion, I cannot but confider myfelf clearly exculpated from every accusation of disrespect, in fubmitting, through the medium of the Press, what might probably never become, by any other means, subject to your inspection.

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Therefore Sir, under the influence of reflections that relieve my mind from every idea of impropriety or inconfiftency; it will prove no matter of admiration either to you, or that very large and enlightened body of the People, whose minds are interested, and whose PLEASURES, EXERCISE and HEALTH are materially involved in the fubject, upon which, (on the part of those very people) I presume to arrest your attention; that a matter of fo much magnitude, (to fo great and respectable a number of your fellow fubjects) may undergo fuch FAIR, CANDID and DISPAS-SIONATE

SIONATE discussion, as may afford opportunity to obviate some of those unforeseen difficulties, and to remove fuch of the accumulated obstacles, as may to the Legislature seem adequate to the univerfally acknowledged necessity, of reforming, (or perhaps more advantageously new modelling) LAWS, that have in their original formation, repeated mutations, and additional restrictions, absolutely rendered abortive, every defign upon which they were faid to be founded, and annually demonstrated (in the event of the various amendments) that every intentional remedy has eviarti B 3 dently

dently increased the furor of difease. This Sir, I will fafely and conscientiously venture to affirm, is a true unembellished state of the fact, to be readily corroborated by those possessing practical knowledge of the subject in every part of the Kingdom; what may be the affected opinion of SPECULATIVE SPORTSMEN, purfuing their Game upon Paper, for the investigation of the Closet, or the purposes of Parliament, it is not for me to hazard a conjecture.

I shall readily submit it, Sir, to your own decision as well as the

the opinion of the Public, whether the recent extension of the Laws, and additional restrictions upon the PEOPLE, could have more than two prudent pleas, or predominant reasons in favour of their adoption.—The prefervation of THE GAME; an increase of RE-VENUE, or (perhaps) the more fpecious, but still more deceptive expectation of both. These being admitted, as the general motives upon which those alterations were approved in Parliament, under the influence of your PATRONAGE and SUPPORT; it remains to be considered, how far the consequences refulting B 4

resulting from such proceedings, have sanctioned the innovation, or justified the attempt.

Such explanatory investigation is not the purport of this address, nor is it at all necessary in this early stage of the business, but is intended to be brought forward at a more proper period of introduction; leting it fuffice for the present to assure you Sir, that the hope of jointly PRESERVING THE GAME and INCREASING THE RE-VENUE (upon the loudly proclaimed certainty of which the Public had been politically taught to fix an implicit garilbie

plicit reliance) undoubtedly rendered the GAME DUTY less reluctantly submitted to by holding forth the illusive prospect of advantages that have never existed but in imagination: neither you, or the EXPECTANT PUBLIC, having experienced the least gratification in one instance, but what has been doubly done away by reiterated and most mortifying disappointment in the other.

It is not my intent Sir, nor is it necessary here, to enlarge upon the experienced impolicy of the Tax alluded to, or the almost incredible

credible destruction of Game that immediately followed it; upon the broad basis of retaliation, and the inherent spirit of national opposition, to what was univerfally conceived an unfeeling (if not an unfair) monopoly. I can have no doubt Sir, but it must be totally unneceffary to bring to your recollection the unanimous, prudent and persevering exertions of the People of England, whenever they have had reason to suppose the RIGHTS of the CHURCH, the DIG-NITY of the Crown, or the Li-BERTY of the Subject in danger. The fame perfualive plea of felf prefervation

preservation still exists, in as great. a degree under the mild and happy Government in which we live, as at any former period; and tho' it may have been maliciously represented and ignorantly believed, that fome malevolent malecontents have endeavoured to fow the feeds of diffention in the happiest era of our existence; yet the Idea in its most extended sense, is too abfurd for even the flightest credulity to suppose, that any Man, or body of Men, of whatever Party, Description, or depravity, can be found " BRAVE enough, or Base enough, " to attack or undermine dermine a Constitution, that has for ages proved the envy of furrounding Nations, and is at this Moment the Admiration of the World.

exultation at our happy pre-eminence in the scale of Society, let it not be forgotten, that every Act issued to the People from Legislative Authority, is not directly consonant to that great body of Constituents, who so freely contribute to the exigencies of the State and who so largely and liberally assist the wheels of Government. They are, it is true, under

under the necessity of submitting to fuch Acts as may be framed by Representatives of their own Election; but it is I flatter myfelf univerfally known, that THE Laws upon which I presume to trouble you, are those, to the very letter and spirit of which they have originally imbibed and unanimously encouraged such an invincible aversion, that TIME aided by refinement, has given the root of hereditary diflike: nor do I feel the least hesitation, or fear of confutation, in affuring you, from the very best Authority, the fountain head of information, (perfonal

fonal communication) that they confider every link of the chain, an additional, NEW FORGED SHACT KLE difgraceful to the YEOMANRY of ENGLAND. Under fuch mortifying reflection it may readily be conceived, (without minute defcription from me) what STRATA-GEMS they DEVISE, what DANGER they DEFY, and what DIFFICULTIES furmount, to circumvent and evade the execution and effect of Laws, to which they acknowledge only compulfive obedience.

Conscious Sir, of your Political
Eminence, and gladly admitting
that

that great body of general and useful knowledge so serviceable to your Country, to have been most fludiously acquired and largely pofsessed; it is impossible, amidst such accumulation of mental excellence, to attribute to you, the least want of CANDOUR and MODERATION. Those traits of your Character, will I am unerringly perfuaded, induce you to acquiesce in the generally received Truth of an axiom transmitted to us, and held invariable by the most venerable Authorities, that "PERFECTION IS NOT IN HUMAN NATURE; " under the folemnity of which polition,

I may presume to predict, that no Man living can be found fufficiently arrogant to believe himfelf the fubject of infallibility. By this mode of reasoning, I humbly beg permission to shield myself from the accusation of disrespect, or intentional offence, if, whilft I am awfully beholding and bowing obedience to, every Political qualification and attainment, that can excite respect; I feel myself justified in exculpating you from every degree of personal knowledge and practical experience upon the SUBJECT OF THESE LAWS; for the fports of the Field having conftituted

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or amusement, the world might almost as soon expect to find you personally engaged in a Match at NEWMARKET, as in the pursuit of a Partridge.

lieve I may venture to affort is

Availing myself therefore, of what is exceedingly clear, your having no personal interest, or pleasure in the state of the Game; it became a consequent matter of total indifference what Laws were enacted (whether tending to its preservation or destruction) so that the leading object, a TEMBORARY IN
CREASE OF REVENUE, was the gilding

ing, that induced the People more readily to swallow the Pill. Prefuming on the fundamental proof of the principle advanced, I am encouraged to go farther and promulgate an opinion, which I believe I may venture to affert is likewise the opinion of every rational observer (of the changes, and alterations these Laws have undergone, during your administration); that although you may have been prevailed upon, to adopt the fystem and afford it . your countenance, under the expectation of rendering the privilege of destroying a Hare or Partridge

tridge subservient to the predominant Idea of reducing the Na-TIONAL DEBT; yet it is plainly to be perceived, that the arrangement never originated with you, but was the sterile production of some one of the many hungry folicitants for Ministerial favor and protection, who totally insensible to PUBLIC CONTEMPT, feel no remorfe in frittering away the privileges of the most industrious and most useful part of the Community; or in transferring to Your SHOULDERS, the odium annexed to these Laws, of all which, that have received the fanction of the Legislative body C 2 Interest of

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of this Kingdom, none have proved more repugnant to the People. The observations you have made, and the experience you must have acquired, in an unavoidable intercourse with men of the most polished abilities, (where if Lord Chesterfield's analization of Courts is to be relied on, natural cunning is refined by duplicity and politeness nurtured by dissimulation) renders it almost unnecessary for me to obferve; that every Prime Minister who has preceded, and every one that follows you, will be perpetually furrounded by a swarm of NE-CESSITOUS SYCOPHANTS, whose felf Interest

Interest predominates over every pretended consideration for the PUB-LIC GOOD. To this description of favourites Sir, (and every Man in the habits of society has favourites) you can no more declare yourself impervious than the rest of mankind; more particularly when we recollect, that some of the first Characters in history, as well as of the PRESENT AGE, have nearly fallen a sacrifice to their unfortunate attachments.

I am exceedingly well aware Sir, it may be asked, by the Advisers of these Laws, or some of C 3 those

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those few who avow their consistency, "If the Laws are DEFICIENT, INADEQUATE, Or OPPRESSIVE, why does not fome advocate come forward, and fpeak the general fense of the people, in the only proper place for DISCUSSION and REDRESS?" To this Question, Sir, the Answer becomes both short and easy. As it is natural to conclude, no Man would acknowledge himfelf fo fervile in spirit, as to solicit a favor, where he should be certain of a refusal; so I presume no Member of the Legislature can be found, fo poor in prudence, as to encounter a deliberate and inevitable Stock defeat

defeat, by endeavouring to alter the complection of these Laws, against the full tide of that Majority in Parliament, you are fo eminently entitled to; and who will beyond every obtrusion of doubt, (supported by the people at large) continue firmly attached to Measures, that have with un-DIMINISHED HONOR and UNSULLIED INTEGRITY, secured to the Nation its present state of unprecedented Grandeur and undisturbed tranquillity, and shade milder alibai

Thus Sir, presuming to maintain an indisputable assurance that no C 4 mitigation

(on the plet of the people), I

mitigation of, or alteration in the present System can be obtained, or even expected, but by Your INTERPOSING POWER, between an impolitic Act and a diffatisfied People; it is from that conviction, they look up to you for the relief, fo evidently excluded from every other quarter. Upon this ground Sir, and without a wish to avail myself of a better foundation, do I feel justified in the liberty of addressing you, as a necessary and indispensible prelude to the APPEAL, (on the part of the people), I have the honor to fubmit to the confideration of EVERY MEMBER

of both houses of Parliament, as well in his individual, as Legiflative capacity. Yet Sir, under the most perfect conviction, that expostulation can have no weight without proof, I shall adduce such evidence of the inconfistency, the inutility, in fact the absurdity of these Laws, and the destruction they have occasioned; that I will venture to affirm (without fear of confutation), there is not a difinterested Man existing, who will not readily fubscribe to their inefficacy, unless he is infected with a very strong spice of that FEU-DAL TYRANNY, and unbounded oftentation,

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oftentation, for which very many of our Rustic Rulers, are become fo ludicroufly conspicuous.

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Here Sir, it may not prove inapplicable to apologize for any little warmth of expression, that (in the zeal of animated reprefentation) may bear the construction of intentional irritation; on the contrary I must beg to be considered hostile to the Idea, wishing to investigate the subject with fuch candor and respect, as may lay claim to your confideration and indulgence; having at the fame time, the ambition to regulate

late my conduct, by the model of your own Parliamentary Proceedings, adapting my matter to the importance of the object; in which attempt I feel myself considertly possessed of your acquiescence in one opinion, that no cause can be more entitled to energetic exertion than the cause of the People of England.

It is in this cause, I am encouraged to advance, (what I conceive every Free Agent has a right
to do) a Public Opinion upon
a Public Transaction; in doing
which Sir, it will be my endeavour

vour, not to attract your attention unnecessarily from objects of greater concern, by immediately descending to a circumstantial detail of well known facts, probable inferences, and just conclusions: but content myself, with the introduction of such heads, as the present occasion renders indispensible, reserving the minutiæ for that body of information, I shall in the following pages, have the honor to submit to Public consideration.

Having already prefumed to point out, the only two plaufible, indeed probable reasons, that can be alleged in defence of the late alterations, "an INCREASE of REVENUE; the PRESERVATION of GAME, or the more specious but still more deceptive expectation of both." It may perhaps be expected by the uninformed, or ill-advised abettors of fuch a fystem, that I should fland well prepared to prove, what I so confidently affert; in which it shall be my peculiar care, that they shall not become subject to disappointment. It is established Gamekeepeys registry of Manorial

In my present earnest aim at conviction, I am humbly induced to believe Sir, the following chain of

of corroborating circumstances, are through the track of official obfervation and information, perfectly recent in your recollection. The original GAME LAWS, with the variety of additions and amendments they have undergone, previous to the adoption of the restrictions, contained in the Act, commencing July the first, 1785.—The Qualifications in, and duties annexed to that Act.—The amount of Certificates at two Guineas, and Gamekeepers registry of Manorial deputations at half-a-Guinea each, for that year. The unprecedented and incredible nocturnal deftruction truction that immediately followed; as well as the avidity and determined spirit of resentment, with which Game of all kinds is publicly transferred by purchase, not only to well known Agents in the Metropolis, but by the most notorious Poachers in every part of England.

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These nocturnal and universally applauded depredations, so dreadfully reduced every distinct species of Game, in the course of three seasons; that the pursuit of it became to the fair Sportsman, (from its scarcity) more an act of deliberate

deliberate unrewarded drudgery, than an object of pleasure or relaxation. The inevitable consequence of this Act, was readily foreseen by all those, practically experienced in the state of THE GAME, or personally acquainted with the newly inspired sentiments of the People; and I flatter myself Sir, it is almost unnecessary to remind you, that the GAME DUTY, (originally gratifying to the Arithmetical Ambition of its projector) has been for the last four years in a state of rapid reduction, proving not only by the annual falling off of Certificates, but in the registry

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of deputations also, the inefficacy of any Law not founded upon the broad basis of Equity, and directly tending to a general good; as well as affording additional demonstration, that Laws originating in an ambitious monopoly, and unfair exclusion, will ever be productive of the most mortifying disappointment.

Thus Sir, the success and permanence of the Duty, having been proved entirely dependent upon the quantity and preservation of the Game, (the plenty of one, exciting a more cheerful compliance with the other); it can be no matter of D surprise

furprise, that the Tax became annually deficient, in proportion as the Game was reduced. This probable failure, with its contingencies, having however, never been anticipated by the original projector even in Idea, fome remedy became necessary to shield such system of supersicial and uncertain finance, from the prying eye of a discerning Public; and it was found truly confistent, to obliterate the ill effect of one error in judgment, by the introduction of another: transfuling the very spirit of Trade, from the place of its nativity upon Change, to the feat of Parliament, and there enhancing enhancing the value of GAME, by the scale of its scarcity, rating the purchase not by the probability of acquisition, but a more judicious criterion, the privilege of incessant labor and disappointment in PUR: SUING IT.

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Upon this principle so truly paradoxical, was the additional Guinea to the former two adopted, and the Game Keeper's deputation doubled, without adverting to what was most likely to become the resulting consequence; that most prudent Men would relinquish the humiliating Privilege of an expensive and D 2 laborious

laborious pursuit, when little or nothing was left to purfue. However Sir, as I have most willingly, and I declare conscientiously, exculpated you in my own opinion, from every share in the formation of fuch restrictions, (in addition to the original Laws) as have received the fanction of the Legislature; so do I farther presume to suppose, that to the surprising fertile abilities of the same theoretical financiering dependent, (who most happily introduced the previous duty) are the Public indebted, for an ADDITIONAL LINK of fashionable innovation, that not only circum**fcribes**  fcribes the little remaining liberty of the Field, and threatens the very annihilation of THE GAME: but encourages, (under popular applause and pecuniary compensation) the constant increase of Nocturnal depredators, and determined desperate Thieves in every part of the Kingdom,

Seeing it therefore with all its present and impending consequences, I consider it perfectly in point Sir, to represent and concisely enumerate the operative effects of the confused unintelligible combination of legal Permissions—Restrictions—

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D 3 Qualifications

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Qualifications and Contradictions as they now fland; as well as to demonstrate, how gradationally one branch, has given additional strength to another, in promoting effectually the ENTIRE DESTRUCTION of THE GAME, as if a premium had been fixed upon the blood of each distinct species, with a view to its total extirpation. I need not again, by way of enforcing these remarks, enlarge upon the perpetual and existing war, between the POWER of PARLIAMENT, and the PREJUDICE of the PEOPLE upon the fubject before us; that being a matter fo univerfally known and fo perfectly understood,

it can require no farther corroboration. I shall consequently proceed to observe, if any thing was wanting to complete the measure of original aversion, opposition, and disobedience to these Laws; it was most liberally bestowed, in the Game Duty Act of 1785: an Act with no promising prospect in its formation, but NOTORIOUSLY DIS-CRACEFUL in the event. This DUTY was a Matter fo new, fo unexpected, and fo fingularly extraordinary in the fystem of Taxation, that those who were to become more materially affected, remained undecided in their determinations; during the first D 4

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first emotions of surprise, at the NOVELTY of INNOVATION, LAW had its portion of influence, but too flight for long duration,-detestation was the result of deliber ration, and fear gave place to the most implacable refentment. The People at large, confidering this the greatest stretch of Prerogative ever aimed at their LIBERTIES, felt the cause, as the cause of an Individual, and the impulsive impression of REVENCE, diffused itself, by a kind of Electrical sympathy, through the whole chain of Society. What could not be effected by immediate exertions of Power, it was found found expedient to counteract by steady and persevering efforts of ART; under which patient and philosophic refignation, numbers of those, who really obtained their Certificates, took them more in determined refentment and retaliation, than obedience to Law, Here began (and long let it be remembered) the ferious and avowed destruction of the wonderful infinity of HARES, PHEASANTS and PARTRIDGES, that have for feven years past, fallen facrifices to the inhumanity of Reformers, that could not, or would not discover and adopt, a more merciful mode of finance. than

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than by such dreadful carnage of Game, as threatens a total extinction of what has (from the Creation) afforded so much pleasure in the Field, and so much food for the Table.

To pursue the same strength of Argument, Sir, let me be permitted to solicit your attention to a circumstance not unworthy your observation. The Game (even the very permission to sollow it) having, under the Authority of Parliament, become an object of Purchase and Sale; every Man taking out a Certificate became thus initiated in the

the true principle of Commerce, and feeling himself inspired with the very spirit of Trade, was determined to have as much as he could for his money, and gratefully leave PARLIAMENT as little as possible for themselves. In such state of general refentment, all classes were eagerly anxious to contribute to the determined event in their own way; while fome were exulting in the diurnal fuccess of their Guns, others were as loudly proclaiming the vigilant destruction of their Nocturnal Friends the POACHERS, by whose affistance they were enabled to purchase for all their City Acquaintance,

Acquaintance, for whom they publicly declared they had unlimited commissions to procure, without respect to quantity or price. Such an unfortunate combination of ill effects in constant co-operation, have at length fo dreadfully reduced every species of Game, that even those prompted by inclination, are restrained by Prudence from continuing their Certificates; and I farther venture to affirm, that many of those Members, who erroneously fanctioned the fystem, are now by vexation and personal disappointment, (in their pleasures) so perfectly convinced of the impolicy of those Acts, that they

they look forward with eager expectation, to the *Time*, when a
TOTAL REPEAL may be found a
matter of Political Necessity.

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That necessity Sir, I presume can never be more fully justified, than by once more adverting retrospectively, to the insufficiency of these Laws, to promote the ends, for which they were said (or supposed) to be formed; on the contrary, it is amongst the Yeomanry, and their extensive connections universally known, that the very ast upon which I have already enlarged (with its intended spirit of superrogation

in the additional duty) has so increafed the original antipathy, that every clause, every proscription, every pain and every penalty, is an occasional subject of POPULAR EXECRATION. In fact Sir, Game Certificates are held in fuch indifference, that men of all distinctions, nay the most inferior classes, (particularly remote from flately mansions) pursue their sport (barren as it now is) without seeming to feel the least necessity for fuch compulsive privilege; confidently opposing the danger of persecution and prosecution, as the most effectual method of displaying their INEFFABLE CON-T TEMPT.

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I flatter myfelf possessed of your coincidence with me in an opinion, that Laws are certainly the most popular, and consequently the most equitable, where a prompt obedience, precludes the necessity of penal exaction. If this is admitted a Political Fact, how truly inefficacious, how PERFECTLY CON-TEMPTIBLE may those be considered, that are eternally transgressed with impunity; and those transgressions not by device or stratagem, under the cloak of nocturnal darkness, but fairly, unequivocally in the OPEN DAY, without the least dread of information, or fear of punishment. In fhort

short Sir, to this state of unprecedented degradation are the Game Laws reduced, and must ever continue, unless the Parliament will undertake to GENERATE a Race of informers, for their own particular purpose; as no Premium, no encouragement, no promises, or threats, can procure inferior instruments, to affift in enforcing Laws, univerfally condemned as unworthy the DIGNITY OF THE CROWN, and difgustful to the People. If Sir, it is possible for you to doubt an affertion made under the influence of personal experience, and the folemn impression of Truth; let me

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me be permitted to add ONE RECENT INSTANCE within the extensive circle of my own Friends, as a confirmation for the whole. Where a Gentleman of very large Fortune, and no small share of local popularity, absolutely canvassed the whole Parish to procure an informer, that he might become (himself) the convicting evidence. But to the IMMORTAL HONOR of the spot, (and it should not only for ever be recorded, but held as facred as the TEMPLE OF LIBERTY) not even an unpolished Rustic could be found so destitute of honor, as to render himself accessary to a perversion of RIGHT, E

RIGHT, in a fellow fubject, that he felt himself equally entitled to.

At this recital Sir, permit me one moment to apostrophize, merely to introduce an interjection, and lament the degeneracy of the Times to prompt, and error in judgment to permit, the inflitution of A LAW in the BRITISH SENATE, merely to trumpet forth (in every corner of the Kingdom) its own imbecility. This imbecility is fo confiftently uniform, through every part of the whole, that I defy any man, or body of men whatever, to construct a fabric of greater contrarieties; formed

formed in error, and continued in obstinacy, they could only be expected to terminate in CONTEMPT. That contempt has arisen from the just and honest indignation every rational observer feels, when calmly and impartially looking into the (eternally accumulating) Code of Penal Statutes; he finds one acting in letter and spirit, diametrically opposite to others then existing. The case in Point is absolutely the Law before us, which forbids the execution of a Crime, under certain Punishments in one part; and then deceptively courts a transgression of that very Act, by a con-E 2 ditional

ditional duplicity of absolution in another. To explain this more at length, it is not necessary to go into the various contradictory claufes of each act, the accusation is fufficiently proved by the indefinite terms of the last only; in which, any one Person, is permitted to obtain a Certificate as well as another, without at all adverting to the Qualifications, fo particularly specified in former Acts, which remain unrepealed. If this was not intended, as a political permission, (or attractive encouragement) for every Person to transgress the former Law, and kill Game merely for the fake of his

his pecuniary contribution; why not have wiped away the ambiguous deception, and fairly expressed in the Preamble, that no Person but fuch as are already qualified, shall be permitted to obtain a Certificate? This Sir, would have inevitably shut the door that is now open to imposition; the PEER and the Cobler would not have met in the fame field uncertain of each other's privilege; the QUALIFIED would have been publicly known from the unqualified; and this distinction would have finally confirmed the former Laws, and explained the new: but in its present complicated state of inconfistencies,

confistencies, some of all descriptions (the Qualified without a Certificate, and the unqualified with) fet both INFORMERS and MAGISTRATES at equal defiance; while the GAME Duty list (contracted as it now is) becomes remarkable only for the names of Mechanics of every defcription, who from FEAR, or POLICY, think it necessary to pay that compliment of Adulation to their OPU-LENT NEIGHBOURS, fome of whom, most probably, affisted in framing the Law.

Amidst such an infinity of Truths, the field is sufficiently extensive to increase

increase my remarks, or to enlarge upon those already introduced. But Sir, as you constitute a part of that awful Tribunal, to whom a more minute exposition of Facts will be particularly addressed; I feel it by no means inapplicable to conclude, with an Assurance, that the POPULARITY you have fo justly and universally acquired by a voluntary repeal of fome Taxes, and reduction of others, (equally fevere upon that part of the community least able to bear them) has taught those most interested in these Laws, and influenced by their effects, to implicitly look up to E 4 YOU,

YOU, for such similar exertion of DISINTERESTED PATRIOTISM, as may render the Game no longer an unworthy object, of more unworthy Jealousy, between the Power of Parliament and the privilege of the People. In such joint hope and earnest expectation,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

SIR,

Your most obedient

And very humble Servant,

The AUTHOR.

## THE PUBLIC.

AMIDST the voluminous accumulation of Penal Statutes for the preservation of property, and the support of Society; there are perhaps, none so universally execrated, or so notoriously ineffectual, as the Laws upon the subject now before us. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the article of Game, too trisling in itself for Parliamentary Consideration, has, by the impolitic and tyrannic exertions of former Parliaments, been raised to a degree of imaginary estimation, hardly to be believed in the cooler moments

of retrospective rumination; but now more fully confirmed, under the fostering Care and condescending auspices of an Administration, holding forth temptation too degrading for the Servants of the Crown to offer; too humiliating for the subject to accept.

Though of no intrinsic worth, ancient FEUDAL DIGNITY, and modern PARLIA-MENTARY PROSCRIPTION have rendered the Article of Game, productive of more disquiet, popular discontent and local animosity, than any other law ever established in this Kingdom. It is totally unnecessary for me to point out; every Man's memory and daily observation will furnish him, not only with numerous personal disputes and inveterate animosities among the most opulent of his neighbours, but various instances of an existing war between the LORDLY POSSESSOR of the VILLAGE MANSION and his rustic dependents;

as striking specimens of the happy effects of Laws, erroneously supposed or pretended to increase the Revenue and preserve the Game,

That Laws fo truly HETEROGENEOUS in defign and effect, should have been framed under a Government so mild, and a People so enlightened, has ever been matter of admiration; that their predicted PAINS, PE-NALTIES and PERSECUTIONS should have proved abortive, is equally cause of GENERAL EXULTATION. How the spirit of these Laws, (exciting the refentment and opposition of the people) has operated to the humiliating deception of the Financier, and the INCREDIBLE DESTRUCTION OF GAME, it will be the business of future pages to explain; leting it fuffice for the present to observe, if our Predecessors of only half a Century back, (who fo loudly and largely boafted of BRI-TISH LIBERTY) would have contemptuoufly **fpurned** 

at the very Idea of wearing a Hat, or drawing on a Glove upon MINISTERIAL COMPULSION, what must have been their mortification, could they have been told that the time of degradation was approaching, when the Revenue of BRITAIN, in the very zenith of her Glory, (and when exultingly declared to be paying off a MILLION A YEAR OF HER NATIONAL DEBT) should condescend to draw a paltry additional resource, from the precarious pursuit of an harmless inossensive Pheasant, Hare or Partridge: a species of Taxation so evidently deceptive, that it must unavoidably diminish, in proportion as the Game is eventually destroyed.

However the contemptuous fensation, arising from reflection, upon the inconsistency and absurdity of the system, may tempt us to refine upon parallels between Laws that are bad and those that ARE WORSE; comparing

paring fuch as add fplendor to the dignity of the Crown, and insure the confidence of the People, with those that debase the one and degrade the other. I shall confine myfelf to a very few remarks in justification of an opinion promulgated in my prefatory address to the Premier, that Laws are certainly the most popular, and consequently the most equitable, where a PROMPT OBEDIENCE precludes the necessity of penal exaction. That this polition may be purfued to instant conviction, let it be impartially asked, and as candidly answered, whether any other three imposts in the very long chain of Legislative Taxation, have fo clearly demonstrated their own imbecility, as those just alluded to? Or, whether there are any fo eventually oppreffive, so ineffectual, so repugnant to the will of the People, or fo difgraceful to that Constitution we have been almost impulsively

taught to idolize, as a most glorious pattern of Democratic Perfection?

I believe I may very fafely, on the part of that Public I prefume to address, venture to affirm, there are few, if any, fo obstinately hardy, as to deny the torrent of popular impression and invincible prejudice, against those Acts from which I draw my inference; and those alone are introduced, merely to form the comparison I have already announced of putting Laws that are partially effectual in competition with others that have no effect at all, unless in totally defeating the very ends which they were formed to promote. If there are some, whose official departments, render their organs of credulity impervious to the most demonstrative facts; to their remembrance alone, I beg to refer them, for fufficient proof of the firm refiftance to, and non-compliance with the Letter of the Law, in every case where the basis of such Law, has not been in direct conformity with the PRINCIPLE OF EQUITY, and in strict unison with the INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

It is not my present purpose, nor is it indeed my wish, to investigate or enter into, a tedious disquisition upon the dangers likely to arise from the late unprecedented extenfion of the Excise Laws, or the rapidly increasing power of the STAMP OFFICE; enough has been already faid by others upon those subjects, and perhaps it might in some respects have been better, if less occasion had been given, for fuch bold and repeated remonstrances, through the medium of the Press. I shall however presume to re-echo the general fense of the Nation, upon the Taxes I have introduced for observation, as more immediately applicable to my purpose of conviction.

conviction, and in the true spirit of argumentative zeal venture to affirm; that none but Ministerial dependents, Placemen, Pensioners. Servile Solicitants of Office and the most pufillanimous of the people, ever fullied the Crowns of their heads, or branded their hands, with a stamp of contamination; in such perfect contempt has been held the HAT and GLOVE TAX, both or either of which, the utmost severity has never been able to impose with effect. In confirmation of a Fact fo univerfally known and exulted in, a thousand instances might be adduced, but one corroborating and well known proof only will be neceffary to fhew the contemptuous refentment of every individual to Laws, I pronounce to be bad, for the express purpose of candidly comparing with those that are worse.

To enforce a compliance with these unpopular Taxes, it must be recent in the memory

mory of every observer, what a NEST OF IN-FORMERS ripe for iniquity, (acting under whose auspices, by what instructions, or in hopes of what PROMISED REWARD for fecret services it is not for us to determine) were let loofe upon fociety in different parts of the Kingdom; how they succeeded in their attempts; how largely they executed their commissions; and how pantomimically they escaped (WITH THEIR LIVES) from the various cities and towns, of their official embarkation in bufiness, has been already described in almost every periodical print in the Kingdom. From this incontrovertible criterion of contempt, we may be fairly entitled to infer, that fuch Laws were too futile in their formation, to infure either PERMANENCE or RESPECTABILITY; and in that state of sterility, it can create no surprise, that spontaneous Agents did not spring up (as expected) though Politically lured with "HALF THE

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PENALTY INCURRED," fo attractingly held out by the liberality of the Minister and his Majority in Parliament.

Here from an inference fairly drawn, may be formed an undeniable conclusion. If these Laws are so justly loaded with Popu-LAR OPPROBRIUM, that no man, or fet of Men, will come forward to support and enforce fo WRETCHED A SYSTEM of TAXA-TION, even under fanction of Parliamentary Protection, with a premium of half the penalty; what terms can be found fufficiently expressive of the utter contempt and abhorrence of the GAME LAWS, where (to the immortal honor of the prefent age be it recorded) no one necessitous Man can be found, under the INFLUENCE OF POWER, the ART OF PER-SUASION, the FEAR OF THREATS, OF HOPE OF REWARD, to come forward in what he conceives the infamous character of an informer (amidst ten thousand transgressions notoriously public) though the high sounding Authority of the Ast itself promises him the "whole of the Penalty," (FIVE AND TWEN-TY POUNDS) as a Parliamentary douceur for his intrepidity.

Here let me be permitted to indulge the effusions of sympathy, in the spirit of congratulation to every fair and honorable Sportsman in the Kingdom, upon such disinterested Patriotism—pure Philanthro-Py—unsullied Integrity, and National Unanimity. May it be for ever handed down to Posterity, as one vital spark of our Characteristic Liberty not yet extinguished; and transmitted to after ages, with the Magnanimity of those Magistrates, who nobly stemming the Torrent of Ministerial influence, dared to step forth in defence of the People, and banish the race

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of Stamp Informers from their several districts as PESTS TO SOCIETY.

Previous to conclusion, it was my design to have made known my intention of fairly demonstrating the Annual decrease of the Certificate Tax, with the rapid destruction and threatened annihilation of The Game; not under the probable accusation of salse reasoning, hypothesis, or conjecture, but by proofs beyond the power of Sophistry to confute, or Prejudice to condemn. Proofs, from Authority no less respectable, than the receipts of Office. But it should seem that I am in some degree anticipated in the corroboration of this Fact, by the following Paragraph, that now lays before me, in the County Paper of yesterday's publication.

"It is faid that GOVERNMENT intend this year to give instructions to the Officers of Excise,

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Excise, and other Persons officially employed by them within the different Counties, to take notice of those Persons, who shoot without the proper LEGAL CERTIFICATE, and to transmit their names to the Commissioners of The Stamp Office. This step we hear is become the more necessary, by reason of the Certificate Act not having been so productive last year, as in the preceding ones."

Upon the letter and spirit of which Political threat, I shall not at present presume to make a single comment; leaving it entirely to the most impartial of that Public, I have the honor to address, to form their own conclusions, from what motive, under what Authority, whose instructions, or for what purpose it obtained Terrisic insertion.

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#### APPEAL

TO THE

# REPRESENTATIVES.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE differting power so judiciously lodged, by the wisdom of our Ancestors, in the Aristocratic branch of British Legislation, (constituting its members the Hereditary Guardians of our rights and privileges) will I flatter myself sufficiently exculpate me from the unjust accusation of irreverence, in presuming to address my remonstrance to every F 4 individual

individual of both houses of Parliament, under the general appellation of The Representatives of the People.

# My Lords and Gentlemen,

Conscious that those Representatives, can only eventually derive their domestic felicity, local influence, prefervation of property, and joint national importance, from the support, spirit, and unanimous suffrages of the People; I feel myself fully justified in reiterating the complaints and univerfal discontent of the Public at large, (upon the fubject of the GAME LAWS) as the proportional exertion of an individual for the promotion of a general good. And however lightly the representation of an individual, may be estimated in the scale of Legislative dignity; it may be remembered, that to a fingle opinion may be attributed (in their origin) some of the greatest changes and reformations that ever

ever occurred in the immense volume of human Transactions. My LORDS AND GENTLE-MEN, That the privilege of respectfully submitting the sentiments of the people to your Legislative confideration by an individual, may be embraced with FREEDOM, and purfued with PROPRIETY; I must be permitted to avail myfelf of one occasional recommendation to your remembrance; that most probably to a very slender circumstance of GOOD FORTUNE, the fluctuating favor of a Sovereign, the illufive smile of a MINISTER, the infatuating folly of the Times, (or some one concurring "flow in the tide of mens' affairs," fo admirably defcribed by our immortal bard) Lords of every description stand indebted for their claim to appearance in the Assemblage of Nobility. This once admitted it must necessarily follow, that the decifive voice of an illiterate intoxicated Mechanic, has frequently and luckily raifed many of the lower house, from the ruf-

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nor of a feat in the National convention. Under this gradational definition of local honor and free Agency, I am induced to hope, no well founded objection can arife, to my endeavouring (on the part of the people) to explain, explode, and obliterate Laws, that have so evidently failed in every intent for which they were formed.

### My Lords and Gentlemen,

When we advert to that infinity of Addresses, Petitions, Instructions and Remonstrances, for which the people of England, are so truly remarkable and so greatly ridiculous; I can entertain no doubt but you will perfectly coincide with me in opinion, that such temporary furor, whenever it presents itself, is not the spontaneous effusions of the people, with whom it is said, and superficially supposed

supposed to originate, but the political effort of some ministerial minion, or quondam patriot, who possessing the requisites for PUBLIC PROSTITUTION fuccessfully generates a delusion so palpable and so deceptive. If then, My Lords and Gentlemen, the dignity of Parliament has been fo repeatedly attacked, and its wisdom warped by the infidious defigns of either Party, or Prejudice; what may not be hoped and expected, from your most candid deliberations, upon the difinterested representation of Facts too true to be doubted, too notorious to be denied. Unawed by Power, uninfluenced by FEAR, possessing no Place, expecting no Preferment, not circumscribed in the latitude of Affociation, but in occasional and constant intercourse with the PEER, the COMMONER, and the PEASANT; I may be permitted to fay, it is from the pen of fuch universality, that the unfullied information of of Truth is to be derived, and not from the Sophistical declamation of A MINISTER, or the equally fallacious and felf interested protestations of his opponent.

Thus prepared for the investigation of this elaborate accumulation of Parliamentary Oppression, in the exclusive monopoly of one of the most universal dispensations of Providence; it becomes the only matter of difficulty to decide, what part of the whole superstructure, has been rejected by an indignant Public, with the most sovereign con-TEMPT. For during a personal experience, and accurate observation of more than twenty years, in an (UNQUALIFIED) enjoyment of every Gratification the pleasures of the Field could bestow; I have never been able to discover (amidst a most extensive circle and connection in various Counties) the least fear of information, prosecution, pain, penalty, or imprisonment. Feeling it unnecessary to go into the descriptive FOLLY, IMPOLICY, or INCONSISTENCY, of the old Laws, (which are still the ground-work of the new) as applicable to the present purpose; it will prove sufficient to observe, they were always considered an indelible stigma to what is ludicroufly termed the LAND OF LIBERTY, and as no laws were ever more GENERALLY DESPISED, it cannot create momentary furprise that they were ever notoriously deficient in effect. Experimentally convinced of the inattention to, and non-compliance with the penal letter of the old Laws, I had less to expect from the intentional OPERATIVE SPIRIT of the NEW. Despicable in principle, they have proved doubly despicable in their consequence; for " necessity is so truly (and universally acknowledged) the mother of invention," and Power so industriously counteracted by cunning, from the Court to the Cottage, that every

every additional restriction to these impolitic Laws respecting the Game, has as constantly increased the number of its inveterate enemies, and proportionally expedited the impending period of its annihilation.

I fay with greater confidence "period of its annihilation." because every rational sportsman, every disinterested observer sees with concern, the various means of devastation in perpetual practice, tending inevitably to a certain extinction of every species of Game; at least out of those limits precautiously guarded by \*Spring Guns, Man Traps, and such other engines of human destruction, as have been already so charitably and notoriously called in to assist, strengthen and enforce a compliance with Laws, to which the Public acknowledge no submission, owe no obedience. My Lords and Gentlemen.

<sup>\*</sup> Lord B \_\_\_\_, at C. B.

men, (without adverting more by expatiation, to the dreadful act of Bloodshed in defence of a Hare or Pheasant, just alluded to) experience individually and collectively must have long since convinced you, that rivetted and linked down as the people are by the chain of New Made Lords and Laws, they still possess instinctive Pride and Fortitude sufficient to repel Tyranny by Stratagem, and procure a much greater portion of "the forbidden fruit," from the invincible spirit of resentment only, than would be destroyed, or even sought after, was Parliament to relax in its monopoly and become less severe in its restrictions upon that head.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

Eminent as your fituations are, plaufible your collected informations, and Theoretical your conclusions; I can have no hefitation

fitation in pronouncing this subject to be less generally understood in the Senate, than any other that ever came before you for national disquisition. But that I may avoid the fuspicion of even unintentional difrefpect, I beg to explain by prefuming to obferve, that POLITICS and POACHING have their different points, attractions and qualifications; and although I can most readily admit the greater part of you to be strictly political, I can as willingly shield you from any proficiency in the latter: your Predecessors (in Parliament) having assumed to themselves that exclusive merit, by the formation of laws calculated to prove its necessity and promote its success.

Genuine and authentic information is not to be obtained from Ministerial misreprefentation, (originally derived from the Ambition of interested individuals) but from the

the parties who are immediately concerned, and feel themselves sensibly aggrieved; such there are in every part of the Kingdom. who do, with the true inherent spirit of their ancestors, effect a consolatory redress of grievances, personally procuring by Art and nocturnal connivance, what neither the wisdom of Parliament can counteract, or its power, prevent. Experience, that steady touchstone of TRUTH, has long fince demonstrated the impossibility of increasing or preserving the breed of Game by means of compulsion; the lower, nay, the very lowest class take and destroy more than double YOUR proportions, in direct opposition to the utmost rigidity of your Laws; it is therefore evident, your own advantages would arise from making a merit of Neceffity, and giving a liberal unequivocal confent, to what all the boafted AUTHORITY of PARLIAMENT can never restrain.

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My Lords and Gentlemen, I have already observed in my "prefatory address," and the following introductory pages "To THE Public," that thefe Laws are held in fo much detestation, that an INFORMER would in general estimation be considered a pest to fociety; and in this progressive stage of the business, I claim the privilege of going fomewhat farther in justification to affure you, that were it possible nature could defcend to fuch an incredible state of national degeneracy, and characters could be felected, willing (for a paltry pecuniary confideration) to be branded with the indelible Stigma of Informer, the Country Magistrates are by far too respectable, and too much respected, to run the hazard of GENERAL OPPROBRIUM by enforcing them. And here it becomes by no means inapplicable to repeat the great difficulty of procuring an Informer, even under magisterial dictation; fome

fome small spark of genuine worth is frequently retained in even the lowest characters, and the very Rustic who follows the Plough, is too innately honest, to make his neighbour liable to the payment of a penalty, for the enjoyment of what he considers himself justly and equally entitled to.

In this spirited opinion, the long lists of Acts, Clauses, Amendments, Qualifications, Informations, Persecutions, Prosecutions, Pains and Penalties, prove desective, merely because no set of men can be found sufficiently abandoned in principle to give them their support. The ancient and invincible impulse of opposition on one part, will ever destroy the intentional effect of arbitrary legislation on the other; nor will any conditions or injunctions from a superior power be implicitly submitted to in this country, where equity does not constitute the fun-

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damental part of such compulsory contract. To all acts of the Legislative Body, passed into laws, the people have submitted with less signs of discontent than to any one Act or Amendment respecting the Game. In all others, a general and proportional contribution, or submission, has been demanded on the part of Parliament, and acquiesced in by its constituents; but in respect to Game, the partial proscription has destroyed every shadow of considence, and for years produced the hostile declaration of destruction, vindicated by the Laws of Retaliation and Self Preservation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, the reason I flatter myself is plain and self evident; so long as a Man is called upon for whatever may be adequate to his own possessions, equivalent to the affluence of his neighbour, and necessary for the exigencies of state and support

port of Government, so long he contributes his proportion without repining; but he no sooner perceives the Affluence of that Neighbour, put him in possession of "a common benefit of Nature," that he is personally and totally deprived of, than Reason and Equity resume their proper aspect, shake off the shackles of Tyranny assuming the appellation of Law, and he endeavours by every means ambition and well sounded resentment can invent to do himself that Justice the boasted laws of his Country have deprived him of.

These truths shall be supported by a series of facts, that no Parliamentary finesse, syllogistic reasoning, or logical definition can disprove, or weaken. To give them their proper and just weight in the scale of demonstration, it will be first necessary to draw a line of comparison, in respect to numbers,

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between

between the enemies to these laws, and the advocates for enforcing them; when the proportion and superiority will, in all probability be found something similar to a comparison between the formidable phalanx of Xerxes, and the ragged sollowers of Falstaff.

Upon the criterion and affected wisdom of the landed qualification to kill Game, as fixed by former Parliaments, I shall presume to observe; that nine tenths of those fortunately so qualified, may be strenuous advocates for the support and continuance of the laws in their present form, as it undoubtedly affords a pleasing incense to vanity, in displaying a superiority over another, whose adverse fortune has left him a few Pounds short of equal privilege. Here the jealousy is excited, that constitutes the very basis and ground work of all the destructive ills that

that follow from emulative imitation, and the pleafing profpect of certain and inevitable revenge. In this shameful and contemptuous distinction is included a very numerous class of respectable Freeholders, who with their Relatives, friends and adherents, form no inconsiderable part of the people. They all feel the oppressive injunction, and publicly avow their determined resolution to become partakers of what providence so liberally supplied, but Parliament has so prudently taken away.

In direct gradational observation, I must be permitted to point out the impolitic infult offered to the most oppressed, though not the least numerous class, who are affected by the subject under investigation. In this discrimination, I take the liberty to introduce to your commisseration, all degrees of Landholders, who are renters only, from sifty

part of the Kingdom. Take only an imaginary furvey of these, and you behold a host of inveterately professed and powerful enemies to your Balloon built establishment for the increase and preservation of Game; and here it is almost unnecessary for me to add, that a little reslection in respect to these people, displays an instance of Tyranny and Despotism not to be exceeded under any Monarchial Government in Europe.

That an affertion so bold, and at the same time so just may be fairly verified, let me hold forth to public view and contempt a most striking instance of parliamentary ingratitude.—These people whose friendly assistance is found indispensibly necessary to increase the breed and promote the preservation of the Game, (whose industry in the cultivation of your lands, and punctuality

in the payment of your rents, form the centrical and fundamental part of all your greatness) are prevented from enjoying one hour's relaxation from Labor in the pursuit of Game upon their own high rented premises; though a perfect stranger (said only to be) possessed of one hundred a year at two hundred miles distance, may pursue and destroy that very Game, and break down the fences, not only with impunity, but even under the protection of Laws disgraceful to the British Constitution.

"O Shame! where is thy blush?" Equity revolts at the iniquitous distinction, and compels the *impartial observer* to feel and resent the injury as his own. My Lords and Gentlemen, can it be possible, that amidst your numbers, and in the present enlightened age of refinement, no one can be found so little attached to his own hereditary consequence, and love of power; as to embark in the cause of THE PEOPLE, and propose the abolition of laws, that tend to destroy the boasted freedom of our Constitution, and the little remaining liberty of the subject.

The warmth of expression must be excused: the cause requires it. Truth may do much, openness to conviction more; therefore accept this exhortation from truth: if the Game is an object worthy your attention, let such attention be blended with liberality. The friendship of the Farmers must be acquired in preserence to every other consideration; for divested of their support and assistance, all your threats, laws, penalties and persecutions become not only inestectual, but well known subjects of contempt and ridicule. For let it be understood, that although the Farmer is an enemy

enemy to your laws, he is not an enemy to the preservation of the Game, or your gratification in the pursuit of it, from selfish or interested motives: No! he regards it with indifference, in respect to the GAME ITSELF; nor would one in twenty of the Farmers, be at the trouble to kill, or the expence of bringing it to his Table. But the dictates of nature must be obeyed; his resentment is proportioned to the feverity, (to the ingratitude) of your injunctions, and he not only very judiciously declines the protection, but filently and exultingly acquiesces in the perpetual destruction of what he thinks he is oftentationsly, cruelly and unjustly prevented from becoming an honorable and public partaker of; wrapping himself up in the warm and happy transposition of Shylock's exclamation most admirably adapted to the unprecedented liberality of the occafion. to hillot w

"The Villainy you teach me, I will execute; and it shall go hard, but I'll better the example."

From the pleasing and satisfactory sensation of Gratitude, the very labourer is infected with the sympathetic passion of Revenge, and during the season of hay-making and harvest, makes a merit of universal destruction, because the wisdom, the prudence, the undefiled purity of Parliament, has resused his Master a small proportion of the produce of his own high rented premises. Is there a friend to honor, justice, equity or truth, who can withhold the tribute of applause from the Farmer for his honest resentment, or the Servant for his unshaken sidelity?

After venturing to affure you, these are the genuine and invariable sentiments of the parties described; repeatedly collected from their personal declarations, and not the effect of party spirit, or capricious fancy, I shall shall presume to offer a few observations upon the conduct of a party, that in the embryo of your imaginations are considered the most important of your opponents; though I have not the least doubt but time, reslection and a thorough unbiassed investigation of the subject, will lead you to a full conviction, that of all classes, they have been the least injurious to the cause in question. For I must be permitted to declare, if the Game never suffered greater destruction, than from the deadly level of the Gun of the fair Sportsman in the field, qualified or unqualified, no act of yours would be requisite for its preservation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, If I may for a moment be permitted to believe, there are fome few members of both Houses, who have a practical knowledge of this subject, to them I wish to address my argument, in prefer-

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ence to the eye or ear of prejudice oppofed to matter of Fact. To Gunners without a landed qualification, great part of the difafters that befall the Game, have been unjustly and indiscriminately attributed, but with what propriety let circumstances explain. The Requifites to form a complete and destructive Sportsman for the season are many; for instance, great strength of constitution to encounter the difficulties of fatigue and inclemency of weather; Dogs excellent in their different kinds; as well as a complicated minutiæ known only to the sporting world, to constitute what is technically called "a good shot." Two of the three are rarely found in possession of the same person; the whole feldom or ever. The Gunners who are thus amazingly multiplied in Theory, vanish in practical observation to a very few; and among those many, who are precluded the pleasure of having a brace of birds birds in possession from their own guns, at any one time in the course of the season, though unluckily attached to the sport, and make a great show of killing, by being in the constant pursuit of it.

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From this class, not sufficiently tremendous in action to rouse the fears or indignation of a Parliament anxious for the fafety of so NATIONAL an object, I shall make an easy transition to that more formidable combination, against which, it might with strict propriety, have planted the full force of its artillery, thereby conciliating the affection and affistance of all parties interested in the event. It may be naturally concluded that the combination I allude to, is the incredible number of POACHING desperados infesting every part of the Kingdom. This numerous and destructive body, unchecked by law, unawed by influence, and powerfully **fupported** 

fupported by public contribution in opposition to your Rigidity, annually kill and dispose of, double (nay treble) the quantity of Game destroyed by every other means whatever. I shall not enlarge on the engines of nocturnal destruction so universally known in description; but revert to the number and consequence of their abettors, including all parties, and of all denominations, who consider themselves aggrieved by the abuse of Power displayed in the cruelty and oppression of the Game Laws.

These, as before enumerated, form a most incredible proportion of the people at large, who will go every length that severity and retaliation can justify, to gratify, or satisfies an unlimited resentment. They are not only exceedingly numerous, but opulently powerful; and consist of all those (without exception) in cities, towns and the Metropolis

polis, who being prevented from the procuration of Game, by the present construction of Law, become voluntary purchasers of what the market has been so plentifully supplied with; and the Merchant, Innkeeper and Mechanic, agree for Pheasant, Hare or Partridge, with nearly as little secrecy, as for a joint of meat in the public shambles.

My Lords and Gentlemen, if you have not fixed an unalterable determination to remain obstinately or politically deaf to the interposition of facts, and every species of reform; let me (in the behalf of every real sportsman, whose frame has experienced that electrical vibration, sympathetically produced by the wonderfully instinctive inspiring attitude of the Pointer; the determined irresistible speed of the Greyhound, the joyous crack of the Spaniel, or the more noble burst of the enlivening Pack) intreat you

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to pay fome respect to circumstances, that by your superior situations in life you are prevented being privy to. If you must still indulge doubts of its authenticity, let me advance in my affertions and declare, I have for many years feen the very Manufacture of Game carried on in a more than wholefale manner; and been witness to a waiter's display of SEVEN BRACE OF HARES (from one fack) of all which, the choice was offered for three shillings, or three and fixpence each, in proportion to their fize and appearance. Nay I have feen a common Stage Waggoner, offer almost publicly, upon the road between Salisbury and London, fifteen brace of birds, at two shillings a brace, four days before the commencement of the feafon.

Without entering into a tedious detail of the infinite, powerful and incontrovertible proofs

proofs of the contempt of the People at large to these Laws, within my own knowledge in so many years experience; I shall presume only to obtrude another single instance upon your attention, and then proceed to a few farther remarks upon the practice in its more extended complication. A Carrier arrived with his Horse and Cart, in the dusk of the evening, at the entrance to Leadenhall Market, in which refided the Perfon to whom his load was to be privately delivered, but upon fearthing his pockets for instructions respecting the confignment, to his utter aftonishment and inexpressible mortification, fuch indispensible document was not to be found, but was evidently lost in the journey. To attempt a recovery was vain, in a dilemma fo truly distressing, without a Confidant to confult, or a Friend to assist, he felt himself (in such state of despondency) under the necessity of appealing to H 2 the the uncertain liberality of a Stranger; for after parading the pavement in alternate turns, (and a state of perturbation better conceived than described) for near two hours, weary in body, dejected in mind, a horse jaded with his journey, and fearful of adventuring his lading in the yard of an inferior Inn to which he was destined: He tremblingly entered a Public House in the Neighbourhood, folicited fecrecy from the Landlord, and communicated his misfortune.—" That he had been fent to Town with one hundred brace of birds, from the County of Suffolk, for which he was to have received half-a-Crown a brace, from the person to whom he was to deliver them, and he lived in Leadenhall Market; but having most unfortunately lost his directions, and neither the time or the occasion admitting of delay, he had no alternative, but to folicit the interposing offices of a Stranger, to shield him

him from the impending horror of his fituation." The Landlord (as may be readily supposed) promised his instantaneous affistance; the Countryman full of disquietude returned to his Cart, and in half an hour the hampers were unpacked in the Publican's Cellar, and the contents immediately divided between the Landlord, a Poulterer, and his Friend, who took the whole at eighteen pence per brace, paying the Countryman his Seven Pounds, ten Shillings, for their bargain. And I believe from this circumstance so accidentally discovered, and so perfectly authenticated, we may fairly infer. this is not by many, the only journey that has been made to the Metropolis upon a fimilar occasion.

My Lords and Gentlemen, without a defign to irritate, or "harrow up your feelings" with unnecessary repetitions; let such H 3 public

public contempt of pains and penalties loudly proclaim the exalted wisdom of PARLIA-MENTARY PROSCRIPTION. Happy prefage of compulsive reformation in the political tenets of the British Senate, when the rough unpolished courage of an injured Ruftic dare stem the torrent of Ministerial Perfecution, regardless of the complicated punishments they have in store for the undiscovered culprits, which thank heaven they can inflict only in imagination. I could add to the mortification of Legislative imbecility, and offer to your reflections a multiplicity of fuch entertaining anecdotes, but I shall let it suffice to affure you, that Game of all forts, and in all quantities, has been for years, handed about for fale, in every country town without restraint, or the least fear of information. The long stages on the Western and Norfolk Roads, have in general plenty for the London Purchasers; and there

there are certain receptacles in the Metropolis (which might be pointed out to the inquisitive eye of eager curiosity) where an enquirer of decent appearance, may be accommodated with a sufficiency to surnish out a city feast. The Stage Waggoners, upon all the roads (friends to the common cause) can execute an order of the kind to any amount; and the traveller never sinds a difficulty in procuring from the Landlord, or the Waiter of his Inn, a Hare, Pheasant, or Leash of Birds, to send off by the vehicle to his London Friends in the morning.

I shall here venture to appeal to the private judgment of every individual of either house, when seated in the chair of domestic retirement and reslection, Whether he can believe such an accumulation of dead Game to be the production of Gunners of every denomination? No!.. The indulgence of H 4

fuch an Idea, even for a moment would be palpably ridiculous. The fair Sportsman qualified and unqualified, with all the exertion, perseverance and industry that human strength will admit of, could never effect (from dog and gun) half the destruction of a nocturnal combination, constituted solely upon the basis of your own patriotic institution. I am willing, however to reverse the case for the present, and suppose you are convinced the Nocturnal Adventurers. with their curiously devised engines of destruction, are the only class entitled to your indignation and whole force of refentment. Admitting this, I fee but one way that even a melioration of the evil is to be expected; for the Laws are fo numerous, fo complicated, and in many parts so inexplicable, that could Informers be procured, (which is by time and experience proved impossible) I have

have but little reason to expect relief from their being carried into execution.

In fact the Country Magistrate cannot be in a much more disagreeable predicament, than in a case of the kind if brought before him; for the Offenders are so reconciled to the business, as to think themselves justified in pursuing it; the Neighbours (to a man) agree they have done no more than their duty; and I have not the least doubt, (as the laws now stand) if a Magistrate should levy the penalties, or inslict the punishment of imprisonment upon any one, or more of such party, but the depredators would be so true to each other, as to levy ample revenge upon some part of his property, without waiting long for a serious opportunity.

My Lords and Gentlemen, seeing this business through the just medium of experimental

mental observation, that all menaces denounced against the parties, all encouragement promifed to information, has never produced the least effect; that where one information has been laid, the culprit convicted and the fine levied, five Thousand have been rewarded; I relinquish every hope, expectation, or defire of feeing the Game increased or protected by Parliamentary severity. If the late unprecedented destruction and present scarcity has not given you reafon to abandon such prospects, proceed in the full and flattering career of imaginary consequence and deceptive subordination; INCREASE your Laws, enlarge your PE-NALTIES, extend your RESTRICTIONS, and still endeavour to preserve THAT GAME, you have fo long, and fo plentifully increased.

Having introduced thus much in observati-

on upon that enormous mass of inconsistency, the Laws in their present general construction and state of indivisibility to be rendered comprehenfible; I shall proceed to consider, such late additional restrictions, as come directly under the head of "the GAME CERTIFICATE TAX," and endeavour clearly and impartially to demonstrate its effects, divested of Chicanery, deception, mifrepresentation, or interested opposition. That I may not be unjustly supposed the intentional trumpet of either, it becomes perfectly applicable and directly in point, to declare my own difinterestedness upon the subject, and total indifference to what Laws are adopted, but as an individual anxious to promote the sport and entertainment of Posterity, as well as to avert if possible the threatened extermination; having in consequence of the general and almost incredible scarcity of Game, and more advantageous engagements, totally relinquished

linquished the use of Dogs and Gun, with which for a feries of more than twenty years, I have uninterruptedly enjoyed the fport in its utmost extent (when abstracted from its present drudgery) upon many of your best Manors in various counties of the Kingdom, possessing no other QUALIFICATION or permission but my BRACE OF POINTERS, a consciousness of what Liberty should be, and an inflexible determination to pursue a fport, I felt myself equally entitled to, with the MOST OPULENT of those who had fo greatly fignalized themselves in the formation of an interested Monopoly. I am forry to be under the necessity of producing a fact so infignificant as my own personal contempt of Pains, Penalties and Persecutions in confirmation of the Aggregate; but my honor is pledged to demonstrate the destructive tendency of these Laws, and their inefficacy must be pointed out.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I believe it is perfectly within your recollection, that our financier has been accustomed in his exordium to the introduction of the annual Budget to tell you, "that the talk of propoling, or imposing Taxes upon the Public is, of all others, the least likely to acquire Popularity." This stands admitted an incontrovertible Truth, the imposing of Taxes, having in its progress to encounter innumerable and capricious opinions, as prompted by the various motives of Political Opposition-Penurious Principle—Party rancour—or difaffected Prejudice. Proceeding implicitly upon the purport of his own declaration, we are naturally led to conclude, that fuch taxes as he is from his fituation, under the indifpenfible necessity of proposing, for the fanction of your approbation, are those least likely to create popular disapprobation; at the same time that they bear the probability of becoming both permanent and effective. Forming this conclusion as directly conducive to the dignity of his official Capacity. it is exceedingly just we should give him credit for the fincerity of his defign, which was undoubtedly to have INCREASED the REVENUE and preserved the Game, by the indigested formation and precarious issue of the Tax before us. A Plan in the eagerness of the moment fraught with probability, and in the extremity of expectation confidered infallible; but when it is recollected, that the MINISTER himself had no practical knowledge of the subject, no information to form his judgment upon, but the Theoretic Opinions and delusive schemes of MINISTERIAL PROJECTORS and official dependents, it cannot be productive of the least surprise, that for the last FIVE YEARS, the Tax has proportionally diminished as the Game has been reduced.

If there are still wanting farther proofs of that reduction, I have only to appeal to your own dispassionate decision, and the information you derive from your Keepers,your domestic dependents and sporting Friends; by the major part of whom, (if not servilely filent, or politically deceptive) you may be most authentically convinced of the present wretched and impoverished state of all forts of Game in every part of the Kingdom. But that no collateral proof may be omitted that can affift in bringing home the well founded charge of "SPEEDY ANNIHILATION," I beg permission to call to our aid, the annual diminution of the Certificate Tax, which when once introduced, and palpably demonstrated by Arithmetical proofs from the Books of Office; will evidently counteract every declaration that may be attempted, and every opinion that may have been formed upon the (imaginary) permanence of the Tax, or expected preservation of the Game.

Respecting the diminution of the Tax, although it might not be publicly observed, it was certainly officially known for the four years in succession; and although we have already given the FINANCIER credit for the fincerity of his intention in the first instance, that fincerity became very confiderably warped, by the late addition to the Tax, more particularly when fo suspiciously conducted under the mask of duplicity. My Lords and Gentlemen, it is hardly necessary for me to observe to you, (who know the traits of character fo much more intimately, and have no doubt critically annalized his points and perfections) that our present PRIME MINISTER is fingularly averse to the perfonal mortification of Mental Abortion; and would rather encounter an accumulation of difficulties

difficulties and popular obstruction, (in his perseverance) than suffer his dignity to be degraded by relinquishing any scheme or projection once adopted, tho' it evidently tended to its own destruction. This remark I presume to make, under the pleasing reflection, that I have your general concurrence with me in an affertion, that "Perfection is not in human nature;" that being admitted upon fair ground; I see no reason why we are to expect infallibility, in a CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, OF FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, more than in the inferior and less conspicuous orders of the Creation. The plain unembellished state of the fact is this; there are in the multitude numbers, who feeing very little, if at all, beyond their own shadows, implicitly rely upon appearances and fall into every vortex thrown open for their deception. These were induced to hope, if not believe, that the NEW GAME

LAWS

Laws would entirely suppress the constantly increasing progress of Poaching, and that the CERTIFICATE TAX would preserve (if not increase) the little breed of Game then remaining; upon fuch flender prefumption, most of those who wished or expected it, cheerfully took out their Licences for the first two or three years; but when the evident destruction and unprecedented scarcity of Game came plainly home, to the plainest comprehension, and the obstinately incredulous were compelled to believe; every Man's pride, as well as his reason took the alarm, and he could no longer reconcile it to his understanding, to continue a heavy contribution to Government for the condescending privilege of pursuit, when there was abfolutely little or nothing left to purfue.

This, My Lords and Gentlemen, is the exact estimation of the Game Laws and Certificate

tificate Tax at this moment, the Game rapidly reduced, and the Tax confequently diminished; but least the affertions of an individual should be considered (by self interested or party opponents) literary efforts. or fashionable falsehoods, fabricated merely to gloss the cause engaged in, and not as demonstrative proofs, uniformly produced, to influence the judgment and confirm the fact. It is in some degree fortunate, that I am luckily enabled to avail myself of the Assistance fo generously afforded me from the refearches of Official Authority: a channel of information that is too generally and too meanly sequestered from Patriotic inspection. This almost unprecedented specimen of Public Spirit, and personal liberality, happily affords me the advantage of not only fetting at defiance, but decifively wiping away, all fuperficial formations and Theoretic Opinions upon the efficacy and permanence of fuch

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Tax

Tax, by a chain of evidence, every link of which, is too palpable to be disputed, too substantially authenticated to be denied.

dividual flould be confi

My Lords and Gentlemen, to establish these points beyond the power of controverfy, to prove the penetration and practical knowledge of the Minister's sporting Friends, and to perpetuate the unerring veracity of that Minister's predetermined prediction, upon the permanent production of fuch favorite and infallible Tax; permit me to lay before you, an exact statement of the amount of the Game Duty Licences for each year, from 1785, (the first of their establishment) to the list of the present year, 1792, thereby incontrovertibly demonstrating, the amount of the Tax to be less in its aggregate (even with the additional pecuniary restriction) for the PRESENT YEAR, than in the year, 1787; when with all its speculative prospects, it was at the zenith of plausibility; and from which period the persecuting principle of Ministerial Oppression, has been gradationally counteracted (and will be totally eclipsed) by the persevering and spirited resentment of a firm, steady and enlightened People.

As it will be evidently unnecessary to attract your attention largely from objects of GREATER PUBLIC (or more private) importance, by too extensive a recital, I shall proceed to present in as concise a way as possible, such Arithmetic Proofs as become immediately conducive to the purpose of conviction. But as it would be too tedious for general perusal and investigation to introduce, arrange and correct the official documents of every County in the Kingdom, it will be much more applicable to contract the substance of the whole and reduce it to

a fingle point of view, by fixing upon the first County as it stands Alphabetically (BERKSHIRE) for the CRITERION; which being not only in some degree centrical, but univerfally acknowledged proportionally Populous, Fertile, and Opulent with any other, may be fairly and candidly concluded (at least in this instance) to speak the general sense of the people at large, upon a Law fo truly TYRANNICAL, and a Tax fo justly DESPISED. Previous to which statement, it becomes unavoidably necessary to make the most honorable mention of, and express my grateful acknowledgments to. those Gentlemen, who so cheerfully waved the characteristic and accustomed fecrecy of office, to furnish collateral proofs for so PA-TRIOTIC a purpose,

The Annual Amount of The Game Duty in Berkshire, from 1785, to 1792, both inclusive.

Years.

Years.	No. of 2 Gu. Certificates issued.					Amount.		
9.11		10				£.	s.	d.
1785	-	-	475	-	-	997	10	0
1786	-		490	-		1029	0	0
1787	-	-	493			1035	6	0
1788		-	484	-	-	1016	8	0
1789	-		457		-	959	14	0
1790	-		441		-	926	2	0

Tax increased to 3 Guinea Certificates.

$$1791 - - 375 - - 1181 50$$
 $1792 - - 325 - - 1023 150$ 

Under these heads, thus accurately stated, we observe a gradual desalcation of Certificates, from the year eighty-seven, to the year ninety-two, in the following ratio.

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In the first year a falling off of Nine.

The Second — of Thirty-Six.

The Third — of Fifty-Two.

The Fourth — One Hundred and Eighteen.

## And

\* The Present — of ONE HUN-DRED and SIXTY-EIGHT.

Being more than one third of the original Subscribers to this "voluntary Tax," in so short a space as the last five years of its establishment.

My Lords and Gentlemen, you in your moments of retrospection will be enabled to recollect, whether this immaculate "Heaven born Minister," in his adulatory exordium to the proposed increase of this execrated Tax, (so evidently adopted for the good of

<sup>\*</sup> By List Published October 2, in the County Paper.

his Country, the preservation of the Game, and the exulting hope of paying off a Million a year of the National debt) did openly, candidly, or in fact (more comprehensively speaking) HONESTLY condescend to inform you. what had been the real produce, and experienced annual deficiency of the Duty, for the three last years immediately preceding his reiterated innovation. Did he, come forward and fay, that in consequence of such unexpected falling off of the Tax, and unforeseen destruction and consequent scarcity of Game, he was under the necessity of enhancing the Duty to render it equally productive with what it had been? Or, that he found it politically expedient to furcharge fuch Tax (already highly productive) that it might, by its prefent prospect and promising permanence, become still more subservient to the exigencies of the state, and the rapacity of its dependents? thereby endeavouring

and disappointment. Whether he did, or did not, is not at all necessary to the establishment of a palpable truth; either declaration would not have reslected much honor upon his sporting penetration, or his sincerity: for as one would have afforded ample proof of his imbecility, so the other would have been equally expressive of his duplication.

My Lords and Gentlemen, you are not so impersectly read in the infinite volume of human transactions, as not to know what MINISTERS and PARLIAMENTS have been; nor are you now to be told what incongruous embryo the womb of Time may yet be pregnant with. This seems to be the age of versatility and REVOLUTION, and the present generation may live to see, a PRIME MINISTER the basking favourite of his Sovereign

vereign, at the moment he is a professed enemy to the rights of the People; enjoying all the dazzling Splendour of Official dignity, without the common civilities of a Private Gentleman; whose personal pride and innate frigidity may prompt him to treat even his equals with indifference, and his unfortunate inferiors with contempt; who may be perfectly abstracted from all those refined fensations that are an ornament to human Nature, and feeling little or none for the diftresses of the subordinate and afflicted part of the Creation, care not how much he facrifices to the INFL UENCE OF THE CROWN. how little to the CLAIMS OF THE PEOPLE. Who piquing himself upon his passive majority in Parliament, may feel a gratification of family ambition, in raifing to the most opulent and eminent stations of trust, every remote remnant of confanguinity and relative sterility; with no other distinguishing mark,

mark, than an invincible impenetrability of intellect; whilft GENIUS, ABILITY and IN-TEGRITY, lay diffidently dormant in the dark recesses of obscurity. I say, My Lords and Gentlemen, we may yet see, Ministers, under the mask of that Political Cunning, and designing dissimulation, so feelingly depicted by the celebrated CHESTERFIELD, (as absolutely indispensible to the accomplishments of a Courtier) influence, deceive, or corrupt, the intentional purity of Parliament, to the worst of purposes. Nay, it is not beyond the pale of possibility, but some of those who now live may see, a Minister not only compelled (by an unanimous vote of Parliament) to relinquish so favourite a fystem of finance, by a total repeal of these Laws, when there is neither GAME TO DESTROY, OF DUTY TO COLLECT; but after folacing himself for years in the exhilirating rays of Royalty, furrounded by a servile herd f

herd of adulating Sycophants, and flattered to the very summit of Prosperity, reduced to the most mortifying state of human existence by the barbed arrow of Adversity; without the consolatory remembrance of one single act of Justice or Benevolence, during his career of Oppressive insensibility, or a friendly singer of commisseration to close the eye of contrite misery, at the tremendous moment of passing that "bourn from whence no traveller returns;" in which dark chaos of suturity, all is obscured from the scrutinizing eye of even the most virtuous and religious investigation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, superior excellence in prophetic divination, or a prosiciency in characteristic delineation is by no means necessary, to "hold as 'twere the Mirror up to Nature, to shew Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image, and the

is so convince, not to differ I in it emberies

the very age and body of the Time, his form and pressure." A Pen less seriously inclined, or influenced by factious motives, might be induced to animadvert more freely upon the supposed degeneracy of the Times, the fashionable pliability of Parliament, and the delinquency of those who guide the reins of Government, as most applicable to the party it meant to espouse. But My Lords and Gentlemen, with some degree of confidence and exultation on my part, let it be known to you, that mine is the Pen of INDEPENDENCE and cannot become the subservient instrument of Prostitution. Its invariable purpose is to convince, not to detract; it is embarked in the cause of THE PEOPLE, unattached to Party, without any thing to hope from one, or to fear from the other; not dependent upon the narrow prejudices and capricious fluctuation of interested individuals, but acting upon the more extensive scale of NATIO-

NAL INDULGENCE, with no other prospect than the General Good.

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My Lords and Gentlemen, having already introduced a flight remark upon the generally received possibility, of a Parliament's being "Corrupted, Influenced, or Deceived" by the superlative dissimulation, Political finesse, or accomplished Cunning of Ministers, as proved (upon fuch \* excellent Authority) so immediately necessary to their existence; I must beg leave to wipe away, any early impression that may be unfavourably formed, upon the bare possibility of the prefent Parliament's being at all vulnerable on the score of Corruption in the formation of THE GAME LAWS: that they have been both influenced and deceived, I believe will be readily admitted by every just and good Man in the Kingdom. But My Lords and Gentlemen, when I presume to affert boldly, that

that you have been "INFLUENCED and DECEIV-ED," I do not by any means intend to infinuate, or wish it to be understood, that you have been unfairly biaffed by any MINISTERIAL practices; but "influenced" only by an invariable attachment to your own Interests, and unfortunately "deceived" in the event. This position stands upon a basis too self evident to require the least corroboration; in justification of which, let me claim permission to appeal to the calm and unimpassioned fensations of every individual of either house, when feated in the eafy chair of domestic rumination, whether (fuppofing him even one of those blessed with a portion of Philanthropy and universal benevolence,) the stimulative pride of local superiority, and instinctive emulation, did not prompt him (in the formation of these laws) to the imaginary gratification of displaying his power, and monopolizing the Game, beyond the influ-

ence

Lords and Gentlemen, to suppose you less liable to those predominant sensations of Mortality, Ambition and Self Interest, than the rest of mankind; were to conceive that a day of election to one house, or of creation to the other, was a day of political absolution, and that a seat in either, was become a seat of purification and infallibility.

I am under the necessity of candidly confessing myself one of the infinite number who wish such Parliamentary initiation was a certain prelude to suture perfection; but I considently believe, the very great majority of that multitude, who annually look up to the wisdom of both houses, for the national protection of their Persons, and preservation of property, will think me amply justified in imputing to every Memply justified in imputing to every Memply

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ber of the Legislative Body, an equal portion of those characteristic traits, with the most inferior of their constituents; implicitly believing, that from the prevalent impurity and degeneracy of our Natures, an introduction to a feat in the Senate, can have but very little influence in reforming the minds and manners of men; but rather tends to display an extension of the infectious and daily increasing oftentation, that so evidently marks our fystematic degradation. My Lords and Gentlemen, I mean that contemptible personal pride and external appearance, that has not only superfeded the dictates of reason, and set the obtrusion of DISCRETION at defiance; but given birth to every species of Eastern Luxury and enervation. Disguised our WOMEN; Effeminated our MEN; prostituted the remains of rural dignity; tainted the attachment of the Tenantry; jaundiced the fidelity of domestic dependents;

dependents; and laid the Axe to the very root of OLD ENGLISH HOSPITALITY. In short, what by far the greater part of Magnificent Mansions, and Manor Houses now are, it will be much more proper for others to conceive, than for me to describe.

My Lords and Gentlemen, making the necessary transition from the various motives and personal prospects of the parties who concurred in the formation of these Laws, to the Operative Spirit of the Laws themselves; the surprise that is at first excited by their absurdity, inconsistency, and destructive tendency, is almost instantly dispelled when we consider them sanctioned and introduced to Parliament, by a Minister who could so far forget the weakness of that Sex we have ever been accustomed to protect, and with a certain degree of inanimation, to be equalled only by the coldness of his constitution,

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rife from his feat and propose a Tax, upon what our very feelings prompt us to believe with strict truth, the greatest comfort of our - - - A WOMAN! —I have ever Lives. confidered it a gratification of my utmost ambition, that I have the happiness to be personally known to many members of both houses, and those who do know me, best know; from the difference of temperament, or the traits of character, (as a Sportsman, and an inviolable friend to the Sex) that had I been honored with a feat in that, or any other Senate, I would fooner have acceded to a Tax upon all other THINGS in the universe, than the very thing alluded to. And perhaps it may be erroneously imagined I mean to fport an Idea of jocularity, when on the contrary it is my intent to declare most ferioufly, I never felt myself more mortified or disappointed, than when I found the whole BENCH OF BISHOPS, had not risen

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una voce to oppose the Bill, or at least to have entered their Protest against the absolute sin of Taxing the universal Bumper of every Good Man in the Kingdom. It however affords some consolation in the midst of shame, that Remorse has occasioned a Repeal; and for the honor of Parliament, as well as the Kingdom at large, I most heartily wish (if it were possible) the very remembrance, as well as the Act, might be expunged from the Journals as disgraceful to the Age and Land in which we live.

Returning however to the inefficacy of the Law upon which I presume to arrest your attention, I must be permitted to introduce two instances (of a thousand that might be adduced) in corroboration of a remark made in my Presatory Address to the Premier; that the present Certificate Tax, certainly admits the possibility, indeed the pro-

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bability.

bability of "A PEER and Cobler's meeting in the same field uncertain of each other's privilege." This supposition is every way admissible, for the Cobler having assumed the Character and pleasures of a Gentleman, (in consideration of an annual contribution to Government) would never so far deviate from his newly acquired dignity, as to insist upon the name, of a Peer, or a sight of his Certificate; and equally certain it is, there is no one Peer that would be exceeded in politeness by a Cobler.

My Lords and Gentlemen, however inapplicable or obtrusive this remark may appear at first sight, I must beg leave to affert
it directly in point; and least such mode of
reasoning unsupported by proof, should be
considered the effect of imagination calculated rather to deceive than convince, I avail
myself of the opportunity to proclaim the
reverse

reverse and state the fact. I pledge you my honor, I have the power and means to produce (could I condescend to prositute my principles and become that tool of infamy, an Informer) the most incontestible evidence, that in one and the same year since the establishment of the GAME DUTY, Certificates were taken out in a City of Opulence, not only by a Journeyman Upholsterer, then absolutely renting a room at two shillings per week; but by a Journeyman Shoemaker also, (whose names I have at this moment in my possession); the latter of whom BOLD-LY but prudently annexed the honorable and fashionable appellation of "Esquire" to his, the better to conceal those awkward appendages the leathern apron and lapstone. My Lords and Gentlemen, after fuch " damning proofs" of the contempt of these Laws, by even the lowest classes of society, can it be necessary for me to dip deeper into K 4 the

the refervoir of carefully collected facts, to prove the weakness and inconsistency of continuing such Laws; or to excite your belief of what is too universally known, and too publicly authenticated for any rational Man to doubt even for a moment, the purity of information.

Before I take leave of this part of the subject, to which I return no more, I must be permitted in addition to the recent recital of such sporting fortitude as the Somersetshire Mechanics, to mention contrasts equally striking, within the circle of my own Equestrian Excursions; where I constantly see, Persons of opulence and known landed qualification, pursuing their toil (for sport it must certainly now be divested of) not only without perceiving, but absolutely disavowing, the least necessity for, that exulting badge of Parliamentary permission, A Ger-

TIFICATE.

TIFICATE. To these I take the liberty to annex a class of my most intimate Friends, who after the expence of their Certificates, and two months incessant pursuit with less fuccess than ever; are so perfectly convinced of the unprecedented scarcity and threatened annihilation, that their dogs and guns are doomed to suspension and rest from their labors: and a certain fact it is, that there are some hundreds in the Kingdom, and those not inferior shots, who have never had to boast of three brace of birds for their three Pounds, four Shillings, from the commencement of the feafon. Under fuch general declarations made in all places, and circulated from all quarters, it requires no great degree of prophetic inspiration to predict a falling off of the duty for the next year, in proportion to the almost incredible destruction of Game for the two or three years last past.

My Lords and Gentlemen, having offered such accurate state of the Game, and produced fuch explanatory proofs of the destructive tendency of Parliamentary proscription, as will I believe, not be disputed by the deepest head, or dullest comprehenfion in the Kingdom; it becomes necessary (at least to my purpose) to take into re-confideration, the practices of those desperate instruments of a superior power, the various banditti of Poachers that infest every part of the Kingdom. To fuch an unprecedented degree of hardened perfection has that fystematic depredation been carried on (in the most ludicrous contempt of your Laws) under the universal fanction of an unanimous and determined body of the people; that no hope of reformation can be expected from the utmost severity, it is in the power of Parliament to proclaim, or the intentional hope of the Ministers of justice to inflict.

flict. Having already repeatedly afferted (and Parliamentary experience for feven years past, has convinced them of the fact) that all the boasted Pains, Penalties and Profecutions, fo liberally threatened in the curiously constructed fabric, have been long fince immerfed in the vortex of popular execration; I proceed to explain concifely an oblique furvey of the collateral injuries fuftained by the country in general, as another refulting consequence from the unprecedented destruction and present scarcity of The Game. This palpable deficiency in the annual emoluments arifing from the practice, (in addition to the constant increase of its Prosessors) having rendered the business too trifling for sole subsistence; it has become unavoidably necessary to call in the farther aid of Nocturnal depredation of Poultry from the Hen-rooft, or Fish from the Ponds of those Noblemen or Gentlemen whofe

whose domains are luckily situated, and happily calculated to gratify their immediate wants and reward their adventures. So well and so fully am I convinced of this practice from the most indubitable proofs, that I will venture to affirm, Poaching in the first instance, and a failure of it in the last, has constituted more Rustic Thieves of the above description, than every other excitement brought into the Aggregate.

My Lords and Gentlemen, do me the justice to assure yourselves this is not the fertility of imagination, or the heightening of siction intentionally calculated to impress upon your minds "the round unvarnished tale;" but a truth too forcibly known, and with the approach of winter, too seriously dreaded in every part of the Country. It is by no means necessary, nor is it my intent to increase the mortification of reslection,

by an aggravating recital of corroborating instances, that have never yet been brought into a court of justice; I shall therefore let it suffice to say, that I most considently believe, there are very sew (if any) Members of either house, whose external Property, or out door Stock, has not at some time or other suffered in these Nocturnal excursions as well as the Game: the alternative becoming now more immediately necessary, in proportion as the Game is annually reduced.

My Lords and Gentlemen, if we go still farther, and extend our researches, looking more minutely into the increasing practice of Poaching and Nocturnal depredation; exclusive of the constant encouragement and pecuniary temptation eternally held forth by the class of People already described, we must advert in a slight degree

to the state of the Rustic poor in almost every part of the Kingdom.—This I must be permitted to declare is truly horrid beyond description! . . If, My Lords and Gentlemen, arrogance, pride, opposition, or contrariety of opinion should prompt the most supercilious of society, to put THEORY in competition with PRACTICE, and flart the question from whence I derived my knowledge for fuch communication; I reply, from that invariable and steady touchstone of Truth experience, in a personal inspection of, and Professional attendance upon the fick and necessitous of various parishes (in the centre of a most fertile county) where the fufferings of the Poor, "beggar all description" and "harrow up the foul of humanity." --- Where the accumulated diftress and rigidity of relief bear no proportion to each other-and where the uncharitable oppressive feverity of parish Officers, and the

TYRANTS first determined me to relinquish Parochial Practice, that I might be released from a Repetition of diurnal scenes the most miserable; in which the law did not enable me to relieve the object, or redress the grievance.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I can have no doubt but very many of you experience the uxorial folicitude, and parental anxiety of a family; with the perpetual suspense that so incessantly pervades the mind, for the comfort, the safety and the happiness of the whole. Change the scene for one moment from the domestic affluence, the thousand gratifications and superfluities of your own habitations; to the seelings of a Parent much less refined, but no less natural. Stand in the shoes of inexpressible wretchedness, and behold a Wife and seven or eight children

dren ("bare forked animals") not living, but barely existing, or rather half starving, upon the miserable pittance of fourteen pence, per day, the produce of from twelve to sistem hours labor; survey the sum, explore its magnitude, and again turn "the mind's eye," to the unhappy group, destined by sate and harder Fortune, to subsist upon its scanty produce. Here I may justly exclaim,

" Take physic; Pomp;

Bread—Water—Skim Milk (if the neighbourhood even at a mile or two distant luckily affords it) and a few Potatoes are the utmost limits of their LUXURY. These are their delicacies in sickness or in health, and should disease with all her impending horrors pervade the hovel, (to complete the measure

<sup>&</sup>quot; Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel;

<sup>&</sup>quot;That thou may'ft shake the superflux to them,

<sup>&</sup>quot; And shew the heavens more just."

measure of human Affliction) the consolation most frequently to be procured by tears and entreaties, in the midst of such inexpresfible poverty and wretchedness, is a reluctant mandate from that Parochial PROFES-SOR OF HUMANITY the Overfeer, for the Superintendence of the Medical Annuitant, who having, though at some considerable distance, influenced by his necessities, engaged to supply the Paupers of the whole parish (for five or fix miles in extent) for the paltry stipend of EIGHT or TEN pounds, can afford very few simple preparations, in addition to the surprising efficacy of his attendance; and should such personal inspection, in the dreariest of all seasons, prove food to be more immediately necessary than Physic, it is no uncommon thing to be obliged to threaten these humane, charitable, church going, pfalm finging delegates, with a fummons to the feat of Magistracy, be-

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fore a Neck of Mutton (at the expence of the most opulent in the Parish) can be obtained for the children of wretchedness, overwhelmed with POVERTY and DISEASE. This is a picture of complicated distress not introduced to dwell on, nor is it to be found amidst the brilliancies of a Court, the routine of Grandeur and perpetual diffipation, or the enlivening rapturous scenes in which the GREAT and OPULENT are fo inceffantly engaged; it is only to be seen in those dark recesses and remote abodes of misery, where GREATNESS feldom or never condefcends to come, or cast the eye of charitable enquiry for the benignant purpose of alleviation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, can it be fupposed, that in the midst of such distressing scene, where "horrors upon horrors accumulate," there is at this moment a HUSBAND,

HUSBAND, or PARENT to be found, who would not spurn at your Game Laws with contempt, facrifice his rest, hazard his health, and encounter all your high founding denunciations of vengeance, to obtain (under the certainty of pecuniary reward, and popular applause) PHEASANT, HARE. or PARTRIDGE, rather than stand tamely by with a degree of pufillanimous infenfibility, to see the tears of his Wife, and hear the cries of his Children laboring under those heart piercing pangs, which only unfatisfied hunger can excite. My Lords and Gentlemen, Parliament may be IMMACU-LATE, its Members (for aught I know) may be abstracted from those grosser dregs. those degrading passions that the more inferior part of the creation are fo evidently fubject to; they may be happily possessed of VIRTUES very far above the more subordinate classes of mankind, and probably retain

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a greater degree of felf denial, than less illumined and less conspicuous characters may have to boaft. For my own part "tied and bound down with the chain of my fins," I acknowledge my want of fuch Parliamentary purification, and feel no disquietude in publicly confessing, I have A MONITOR within my bosom, that powerfully tells me what I am: -A Mere Man, open to all the failings and indifcretions of human nature; but happily and feelingly alive to the claims of humanity and domestic Affection. These conjoin to convince me, that in such dreadful predicament (as I have already defcribed) with no other alternative than the picture affords, I should exultingly say, "My Poverty but not my will consents," and become one of the numerous culprits, thinking my principles fuffer no depreciation by fo determined an opinion, upon fo popular a subject. Nay, my DEPRAVITY, (if (if I may so be permitted to term it) compels me to proceed a step farther in defence of Women and Children to declare, if I could suppose there was a single wretch existing, who would not do as much for both the one and the other, I should be the first to stigmatize and hunt him down as a disgrace to humanity.

My Lords and Gentlemen, having brought into as concise a point as the nature of the case will admit, the necessitous state of the rustic poor, it becomes immediately applicable to explain one very predominant reason why that class are eternally increasing, and almost every Parish loaded with additional labourers, Paupers and accumulating expence. It cannot be unknown to you how much the practice of engrossing Farms, has been adopted by the Renters, or with what avidity such proposals have been encouraged

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and accepted by the Landlords; many of whom possessing feats in those houses I prefume to address, it can by no means be deemed improper to fay, that whatever may have been their original motives for permitting fuch plurality of Farms in the hands of individuals, it has been attended with a very palpable inconvenience to the Kingdom in general, but more particularly to that unhappy class, by much the least able to extricate themselves from the difficulty occasioned. No less than having raifed the price of provisions, nay the most common necessaries of life to a degree of exorbitance, not in the first instance forefeen, but now heavily experienced by all the inferior classes of community; and I may in addition fafely venture to affirm, that within the last five and thirty years, those very necessaries of Life are many of them doubled and fome nearly treble the price

price they were at the period I allude to. But, My Lords and Gentlemen, what shall I be enabled to advance in favor of our PHILANTHROPY, our National and Universal Benevolence, when adverting to an incontrovertible fact; that in all those years of increasing expence, and most shamefully increasing Luxury, Pride and Personal Oftentation among the GREAT and OPULENT, the wretched Poor have felt only hourly increafing Poverty and heart-felt Affliction. And forry I am to observe, to the immortal shame of the Age we live in, that no one effectual, or decifive step has ever been taken, during the advancing price of provisions, to raise the daily wages of the poor rustic labourer, who may be truly faid to "labor in forrow all the days of his life,"

Having introduced this remark as not only applicable to my own particular purpose,

pose, but as not unworthy even Parlia-Mentary attention, (for reasons that might be extended to a much greater length than the purport of the present remonstrance will admit) I am anxiously induced to hope, the time is not far distant when some step so truly Patriotic and humane may be adopted, to give more peace and domestic comfort to so numerous a body of our sellow creatures, existing at present under a complication of severities, very little known to those who tread the more pleasant and easy paths of life.

My Lords and Gentlemen, not to dwell too long upon subjects that are neither pleasing to read or recite, I shall return to that prejudicial practice of landed Monopoly, as the great and almost original, and sole cause of the scarcity, and misery among the distress Poor; that I beg permission most earnestly

rolls of the following the lead only

nestly to recommend to Parliamentary attention. But as tedious animadversion in the aggregate, would engross more time and room than my incessant engagements will permit me to appropriate to the prefent purpose of representation; I shall content myself with stating a single substantiated case in point, to serve as a specimen of the very extensive picture that might be introduced of the whole. To do this, My Lords and Gentlemen, with a proper degree of effect, it will be necessary to bring to view, for the honor of Parliamentary inspection, an Opulent Wretch (living in the most artificial Poverty) "too bad for bad report;" who in a Parish of considerable extent, no more than thirty miles from London, and furrounded within a few miles by Mansions of both PEERS and COM-MONS, is the renter of fix or feven distinct and separate Farms in the same Parish, (that originally ported as many families); the dwelling houses of all which, are in a state of the utmost desolation, and the once happy neighbourhood become depopulate, to gratify the avarice, and most inhuman penury of a Character that is universally admitted, where known, a disgrace to Human Nature.

Having thus concisely recited the Fact, I shall proceed to state the consequence so far as it appertains to the subject before us, and tends to affect either the good or evil of Community. Considering it gradationally, we may first take into consideration his being almost perpetually in the Office of Overfeer, for either one Farm, or another; and as in proportion to his Rent, he pays from Thirty to Five and Forty Pounds to each rate, which occurring constantly three and often four times in the year, custom and the

the unrelenting cruelty of his disposition having prompted him to believe fuch difbursement is a great imposition under the fanction of LAW, and that it is absolutely money unjustly taken out of his own pocket, it will be no arduous task to conceive how luxuriously the Poor subsist under such protection. Paffing this flight furvey with only an oblique view of its various and concomitant ills, we naturally revert to the dreary habitations defolate and decaying, where some few years fince lived Families in repute and a scene of happiness, upon the rented produce of an hundred Acres. Each spot that produced its Calves, Pigs, Butter, Geefe, Ducks, Fowls, and Eggs for the Neighbouring Market, is now the allotted habitation of one of his own wretched labourers, not only at an exorbitant rent, (and that deducted from his labor weekly) but with the uncharitable appendage of not being being permitted to keep a fingle animal, or Fowl to affift in supporting his Family, least it should derive any part of its subsistence from the barn door of this Oppressive, Cruel, unrelenting Tyrant.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I am exceedingly forry to be under the necessity of defcending to fuch minutiæ, not more for the purpose of being perfectly understood; than to establish beyond the doubt of the most incredulous reader, the certainty of a constantly increasing Poor; as well as to introduce one of the many reasons for the advanced price of provisions, a circumstance equally unprecedented and alarming. For in these desolate dwellings, there are now none of those articles produced that I have already described; and upon enquiry at the different spots for the once contented and happy People that inhabited the house and fertilized

fertilized the land; we find that some few are become labourers in the adjoining diftricts, and others wretchedly indigent receiving alms from the very PARISH RATE to which they formerly contributed. This well known fact, too firmly substantiated to doubt, too gloomy to enlarge upon, being fubmitted with all its various fimilitudes. probable inferences, and inevitable confequences to your confideration; I return to the great and powerful body of your enemies THE POACHERS, whose recruiting parties have been so amply supplied at all times, from that group of starvelings, (the necessitous laboring Poor) that I have so fully described.

But, My Lords and Gentlemen, just at this critical juncture, favored "AT ALL POINTS," as if my own Assertions were not of sufficient weight to attract your attention, and

and obtain your belief; the "Affociation for the Preservation of The Game, kindly and voluntarily step forward in my support, and enable me to lay before you, the copy of an Advertisement taken verbatim from a Public Newspaper bearing date, Nov. 10, 1792.

## "GAME ASSOCIATION."

"The Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Association for the Preservation of The Game all over England, are desired to meet at the house of William Devon in Red Lyon Square," (on five different days therein specified) "to consider of means for the better preservation of Game, and of carrying into execution the several statutes made for the punishment of Poachers, and other unlawful destroyers thereof."

My Lords and Gentlemen, this awful Mountain in Labor, this terrific denunciation of vengeance, this fublime, this inimitable Idea of "preserving the Game ALL OVER ENGLAND," by a meeting in Red Lyon Square, has fomething fo truly laughable, fo greatly ridiculous, and fo admirably calculated to excite the rifible emotions, that it requires some resolution to return seriously to an investigation of the subject before us. I have already in my prefatory address "lamented the degeneracy of the Times to prompt, and error in judgment to permit, the institution of a Law in the BRITISH SENATE, merely to trumpet forth (in every corner of the Kingdom) its own imbecility." And I here appeal to the feelings of the most enlightened, as well as the most disinterested, whether such Advertisement, and from a channel fo well informed and fo truly authentic, (constituting within itself itself a criterion to decide by) is not an implied acknowledgment, a palpable confirmation from high Authority, of all the facts I have prefumed to flate for Parliamentary confideration. In my humble conception, it is the very "TRUMPET OF IMBECILITY," I had fo forcibly predicted, that it totally preeludes the necessity of farther demonstration; for it literally admits the infufficiency of the Laws, (in the difficulty of enforcing them); the unrestrained practices and unpunished depredations of the POACHERS; the unprecedented fcarcity of The Game, and laftly the impending "ANNIHILATION." Having prefumed to introduce thus much upon unparalleled power and excellence of this institution, and adverting retrospectively to the fruitless efforts of the Association for a feries of years, in their loudly proclaimed endeavours to oppose and suppress the predominant practice, and incredible

dible havock of their Nocturnal Opponents; more than a fingle prophetic addition will be unnecessary. Oppose the cunning of one, to the WISDOM of the other, and let Futurity proclaim the VICTORY.

My Lords and Gentlemen, it is an additional gratification, highly flattering to the original motive of this Representation, that just at the critical moment of conclusion, the following advertisement should find its way into the Public Papers under sanction of Official Authority, as if intentionally and most liberally introduced to corroborate my Assertions and confirm the FACTS.

"His Majesty's Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, having received positive information, that the Game Certificate Duty

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Stamp Office, Reading, Berks. Nov. 17, 1792."

is greatly evaded in many parts of this County, have given directions that Profecutions shall be commenced against all such who have attempted to evade the Law by omitting to take out proper Certificates. And in order to give effect to fuch enquiry, particular reference will be had to the Lift of all those who took out Certificates in the years, 1784, and 1785, and if it should be found that any person has killed, or destroyed Game, or endeavoured so to do this seafon, without taking out the Certificate reguired by Law, the penalties will be fued for forthwith, in the Court of Exchequer. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st. of Dec. next (unless the proper Certificates are before that time taken out) the enquiry alluded to will immediately take place, and any information exhibited before a Magistrate of the County, or any fuit instituted in any of his Majesty's

Majesty's Courts at Westminster, will be fupported by his Majesty's Commissioners of the Stamp Duties; the Distributor of the Stamp Office, and the Deputy Clark of the Peace for the County, having received particular directions for that purpose."

Having taken the liberty to render fuch terrific Advertisement applicably subservient to my present purpose, it would prove the height of ingratitude to bury it in oblivion, without some few of the remarks, to which its sublimity of diction, and abstrusity of defign is fo eminently entitled. Whether those under whose official instruction it was promulgated, meant most to compliment the Abilities of the MINISTER in proposing; the WISDOM of PARLIAMENT in confirming; or the felf confessed IMBECILITY of the Laws they feem fo strenuous to enforce I am yet to learn. But if I may M 2

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be permitted in fuch state of uncertainty to hazard an opinion, I must confess myself powerfully prompted to believe the Advertisement is most admirably calculated to excite and obtain an equal proportion of indifference and contempt, with the Laws that have occasioned it, To analize, diffect and explain, the intent and effect of fuch Ministerial, or Official menace, would be only to go over the fame ground, and to introduce the same proofs that have been so prophetically anticipated, and are now fo ferioufly acknowledged from the very fountainhead of Authority. I shall therefore content myself with a contemptuous allusion, to the sterile Idea of "referring to the Lists of 1784, and 1785" (so evidently and judiciously reduced); thereby holding out a kind of compulsory injunction, that it is expected those who become dupes to so ineffectual a Law in the first instance, (for reasons reasons so fully and repeatedly explained) are to renew their folly in compliance with the Oppressive dictates of Official dignity, after they have most prudently emancipated themselves from the shackles of Tyranny, and sounded their reformation and practice upon the basis of Equity and Self Preservation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, having expatiated upon proofs far beyond my original intention, it becomes perfectly in point to observe; if the Game is still an object worthy National Consideration, the present unprecedented destruction, and threatened annihilation must be *speedily averted* by such means of liberal accommodation to the Public, as may reconcile every Man's opinion to the common cause; promoting by an UNION OF INTERESTS, what it is palpably evident can never be effected by Official M 3

threats, or Ministerial compulsion. Every degree of information, every extent of experience for a feries of years, must have convinced not only Parliament, but every rational Man in the Kingdom, that no diminution of POACHERS can be expected from a dread of Punishment; that Idea has proved too long delusive to be entitled to the most distant reflection. Having prefumed to recommend to your attention fuch statement of FACTS as are beyond the power of confutation; it may perhaps be expected by some, I should premise or propose fuch remedy, as may at least mitigate symptoms, and foften the feverity of difeafe. Whatever may be my own private opinion, (the effect of many years' observation and intercourse with the class of people, who confider themselves more immediately aggrieved by the letter and spirit of these Laws) it is impossible, I can assume dictatorial consequence.

fequence sufficient to offer plans for adoption, in direct opposition to the combined wisdom and efforts of Parliament; whose conjoint decrees upon this subject have proved so notoriously ineffectual.

My Lords and Gentlemen, there can be little doubt but a difinterested Man, looking calmly into the present Laws, and their acknowledged effect in the destruction of Game, (totally divested of every personal consideration) would be induced to believe; the only probable means of retrieving the dreadfully reduced stock, would be to adopt one year of general prohibition, in which no Game whatever should be killed, but in such certain preserved districts, Parks, Domains, and by such persons as Parliament in its deliberations might deem it prudent or necessary to permit, and by such as are most likely to prevent deception.

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The Game being with fo flight a degree of felf denial to the Sporting world thus increafed, its preservation (or rather its support) becomes the fecondary object of confideration; and confident I am, it must be evidently clear to every intelligent and enlightened observer, that no plan whatever can be so likely to reduce the number of POACHERS, or to restrain their power of depredation, as to convert the body of their numerous friends and abettors in every part of the Kingdom. This can only be effected by holding out fuch fair, candid, and equitable terms to the Public in general, as will render POACHING not only a fervice of danger, but of no Emolument, more particularly when every Man feels himself proportionally interested in the detection; and as the effect must gradually (if not totally) fubfide, as the excitement is taken away, there cannot be the least doubt entertained, but Poaching like many other things must inevitably decline, when there is no cause for encouragement to the practice.

My Lords and Gentlemen, before I take a final leave of the subject before us, it may not be inapplicable to observe for the information of the "Affociation for the Prefervation of The Game ALL OVER ENG-LAND," as well as the "Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Office;" how little affistance, they are at any time, likely to derive from the Country Gentlemen, either against the most desperate well known Poachers, or that multiplicity who so constantly make their excursions with a Gun but (in defiance of this terrible law) without a CERTIFICATE. These Gentlemen well know, that to carry into execution fuch Tyrannic injunctions they must encounter unpleasant and innumerable difficulties. culties, and it is not readily to be believed that a MAGISTRATE possessing the inherent virtue of his Ancestors, with whose GENEROSITY and UNSULLIED HOSPITA-LITY the Village has for Ages refounded; and the affection of whose Friends, Tenants, Neighbours and Dependents, is his greatest glory: will hazard the foundation of fuch substantial, such HEART-FELT HAP-PINESS, by profecuting, or perfecuting either, for the paltry confideration of PHEA-SANT,-HARE, or PARTRIDGE, in compliment to Parliamentary interdiction, when to the whole breed of either, he does not perhaps PERSONALLY annex the least intrinfic estimation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, would my present incessant engagements permit me to enlarge upon the subject to its utmost extent; much well founded matter might be urged

urged in favor of a Tax upon Dogs fo univerfally courted, and fo obstinately refused. This all classes agree would prove a Tax POPULAR, EQUITABLE, PERMANENT and Effective; a Tax upon the confiftency of which, every thing may be advanced, by those in the habits of observation, or general Affociation. It may be fairly concluded, that the Minister's objection to the adoption of a Tax, fo publicly courted and unanimously approved, has arisen from an ill founded doubt of its becoming effective; and that he has supposed, or been taught to believe, the intent might be counteracted by a rapid destruction of the species, to avoid the payment of fo EQUITA-BLE and OPTIONAL A TAX.

That some speedy executions might follow, (and with the greatest propriety) I readily admit; for we should then begin to feel feel its good effect in part, by the much wished for destruction of those village yelping Curs that fo inceffantly affail and furprise the horses of unsuspecting Travellers, by which dreadful injuries have been fometimes sustained. Some few more predominant reasons might be likewise introduced, to justify the general utility of such Tax if adopted. As for instance the number of persons who constantly suffer from the bites of these Animals, and for a long time labor under that most dreadful anxiety and apprehension of the Hydrophobia or Canine Madness: which certainly occurs more frequently than formerly, in consequence of the incredible increase of the most useless and offensive part of the Species. As well as the injury the Game may have annually fustained, by the babbling curs that constantly attend the labourers and their families to the Fields in the time of Hay-making and and Harvest, to the certain destruction of birds unable to fly, or leverets to escape. Alluding once more to the before mentioned apprehension of a general massacre, I cannot afford room for the indulgence of lo unnatural an Idea; nor will I condescend to think any human form capable of entertaining fuch a premeditated act of cruel refentment. But feeling for others as I feel myfelf, with a heart open to all the little tender affiduities that officioufly prefent themselves to plead the cause of a faithful domestic unable to plead his own, I will not fuppose it possible; rather submitting to the more generous dictates of humanity, that prompt me to believe, the very great majority of us are not so depraved as to become both judges and executioners where we know no crime, and put a period to the existence of those Animals, whose ATTACH-MENT, FIDELITY and GRATITUDE, furnish.

nish most admirable lessons for even our own imitation.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I am forry to be under the necessity of making confession, that from present discouraging appearances, and the obstinate inflexibility that feems annexed to the favourite penal fystem of these Laws, I have reason to believe every exertion on THE PART OF THE PEO-PLE will, from a want of MINISTERIAL FAVOR, DISINTERESTED PATRONAGE, or PATRIOTIC Assistance, be fuffered to fink into its original obscurity. But My Lords and Gentlemen, I must be permitted to indulge an opinion, that had fuch an ACCUMULATION OF FACTS, fuch a chain of indisputable evidence arisen in another quarter, amidst that herd of fervile sycophants that ever furround a Mi-NISTER, the plan of reformation would have

have had very little opposition to encounter in the present period of fashionable pliability, when so much is (without the least reluctance) submitted to the increasing influence of the Crown, and so little to the patient hopes and boasted Freedom of The People.

